The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,181—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

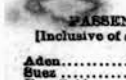
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

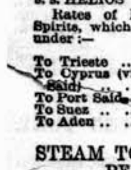
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving ... after the end of May and ... returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on ... Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th Oct.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

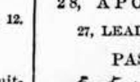
(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort : Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN WARREN'S PATENT COOKING UTENSILS,

Compared with ordinary Cooking, effect a saving of TWO OUNCES IN THE POUND OR 12½ PER CENT.

They thus produce

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.

BY WARREN'S PROCESS Meats are cooked without coming in contact with water or steam, and being prepared in their own vapour, they retain their full flavour and nutritious properties.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

ROUND	Size...	4	6	8	10		quarts.
	Rupees...	7-8	9	11	12-8		each.
OVAL	Size...	12½	14	15½	16½	18	inches.
	Rupees...	15	18-8	22-8	25	30	each.
BELLIED	Size...	3	4	5	6	8	gall.
	Rupees...	18	22	27	30	35	each.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKING-POTS.

With Cast Iron Boilers, tinned inside.

ROUND	Size...	6	8	10	quarts.
	Rupees...	9-8	11	12-8	each.
OVAL	Size...	4	5	6	gall.
	Rupees...	21-8	23	26	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CURRY PANS.

10 inch size, each Rs. 5-4.

WARREN'S PATENT BOILER

For making Beef Tea, Soup, Broth, &c., for Invalids. The vessel holds 3 gall. and the cooker part 1 gall. Each Rs. 25.

WARREN'S PATENT FISH KETTLES.

Size	18	20	22	inches.
Rupees	18-8	21	25	each.

WARREN'S PATENT CORRUGATED BROILERS

Supersede Gridirons and Frying-Pans.

		Size...	9	10½	12	inches.
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Clip	Rs.	...	3-8	4-8	each.	
OVAL, Tinned and fitted with Hinge	...	...	3-12	5	„	
Round Tinned of improved pattern	...	„	3-4	...	„	

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S PATENT ECONOMICAL CAFETIERES

Fully extract the Aroma and Nutritious Properties from the Berry, the water being kept in contact with the Coffee until the infusion is required for use.

Size	1	1½	2	2½	3	pints.
Rupees	5-8	6	7	7-8	8	each.

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Miss GERTRUDE DORE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay, October 18.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for MAKING certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to a BUILDING in H. M.'s DOCKYARD to adapt it for a sail loft.

Forms of tender and other particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

The tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m., Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of 5 pairs of second-hand RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, and 15 tons, more or less, of worn Wrought Iron Plates. These are lying outside the Running Engine Shed at Byculla, and may be seen there on application to the Foreman, Engineers' Workshop.

Offers must specify the rate per pair of Wheels and Axle, and rate per ton of plates delivered on the spot.

Terms Cash, and the Wheels and Plates to be taken delivery of, where they are now lying, within 14 days from acceptance of offer.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1881.

MORENAS & CO.

ICE CONFECTIONERS, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S ICES.

RASPBERRY ICE-CREAM, with a slice cake, As. 4
VANILLA ICE-CREAM, with a slice cake, „ 4
PINE-APPLE WATER ICE, with a slice cake, „ 4

WINES AND SPIRITS.

(Wholesale and retail.)

OZO, PHOSPHO, VIN-VITÆ, VIVONE, As. 4.

TREACHER'S ÆRATED WATERS.

PASTRY.

COMFITS OF 16 VARIETIES.

15, MEADOW-STREET.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 26th day of September, 1881, were confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 17th day of October, 1881.

1. That the Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of "The Indian Companies Act, 1866."

2. That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Jehangir Hormusjee, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 500 each.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell, convey, assign, and make over, as from the 1st day of January, 1881, unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of "The Indian Companies Act, 1866," with limited liability, and to be called "The Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 9,00,000, divided into 9,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, whereof 2,695 shares shall be, and shall be called, "preferential shares," and the remaining shares shall be, and shall be called, "ordinary shares," and which shall contain a provision in its Memorandum and Articles of Association that the holders for the time being of the said "preferential shares" shall be entitled to receive in each year, out of the net profits of the said Company, interest or a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon the respective amounts of their shares before the holders of the said ordinary shares shall be entitled to receive anything, and a further provision or further provisions enabling the said Company at any time after the 31st day of December, 1885, and after the expiration of three months' notice in writing of their intention in that respect, to convert any preferential share into an ordinary share by cancelling such preferential share and issuing an ordinary share for the sum of Rs. 100 in lieu thereof, and a further provision that the holder for the time being of every such preferential share shall, on or after the 31st day of December, 1885, and upon the expiration of such notice as aforesaid, be bound to deliver up the certificate of such share, in order that the same may be cancelled, upon payment at the office of the Company for the time being to him of the sum of Rs. 100 in respect of such share, together with all dividends and interest due thereon, and together also with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 31st day of ... as aforesaid until payment, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and good-will of the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, subject to the provisions contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1879, and expressed to be made between the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company registered under Act X. of 1866, and having its registered office in Bombay, of the one part, and Withuldas Samuldas, Vajishunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luxmishunker, and Bhugwandas Bhowanibhoy, all of Bhownuggur, in Kattiawar, Hindoos, of the other part, and to receive as the consideration for such sale the said 2,695 "preferential shares" and 1,800 "ordinary shares" in such new Company of Rs. 100 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the shareholders in the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of each nine per cent. preferential share of Rs. 500 in the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, shall receive five fully paid up preferential shares of Rs. 100 each in the said Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the holder of each original share of Rs. 2,000 in the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, shall receive sixteen fully paid up ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each in the said Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.

4. That if more than one Liquidator be appointed, in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator or Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay, without the consent or concurrence of the Liquidator or Liquidators who may at such time be absent from Bombay as aforesaid.

5. That the sale of the property of the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, to the said Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators, subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements and obligations by which the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, was bound on, or by which the said Company has become bound since the 1st day of January, 1881, and also to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities due and incurred by the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, on the 1st day of January, 1881, and also all just debts and liabilities which have become due or have been incurred by such last mentioned Company since the said 1st day of January, 1881, and to indemnify the said Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Limited, against the same.

6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and they are hereby, empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies Act, 1866.

CHARLES H. B. FORBES, Chairman.

Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that some dealers in the SO-CALLED MANGALORE TILES have been misrepresenting that they also sell BASEL MISSION TILES. We hereby give notice that the Tiles manufactured by us are sold only by Messrs. WARDEN & Co., 35, Meadow Street, Fort, who are our Sole Agents for Bombay, and that any other person or persons pretending to deal in our MISSION TILES will be prosecuted.

MERCANTILE MISSION BRANCH,
MANGALORE.

Mangalore, 24th September, 1881.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ;
PARIS, 1878 ;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes .... Rs.	1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs. a.					Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
32 0	Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	32 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.				
29 0	Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	29 0
	A choice matured Spirit.				
25 0	Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	25 0
	Good and pure.				
22 8	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22 8
	The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22 8	Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15 0	Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.				
18 0	Unsweetened	... GIN	... Very superior	...	18 0
	Pure and fine by age.				
17 0	Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.				
22 8	Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE received their NEW STOCK of HATS for the coming season, and Gentlemen requiring a really good Hat, made especially to stand the climate of the East, and of the newest and most approved shapes, will do well to call and inspect them at the well-known

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

Cut on the most approved system ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
WHIPCORD—The best Chipping Norton in every shade of colour	24 0	THIN BEDFORD CORD—A special Texture for station wear, soft and elastic	26 0
BEDFORD CORD—recommended for district use or hard riding, small, medium, and large cord	26 0	WHITE BEDFORD CORD—Made from finest wool	36 0
		WHITE DOESKIN, the very best quality	38 0

Our improved self-measurement form on application.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine ; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .... Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .... Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

(S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to any thing. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. .. „ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining 160 0
RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. ..Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 50 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. ELYSIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT SHAHABAD

A GOVERNMENT BUILDING at the station of Shahabad on the G. I. P. Railway, used for some years as a Government Telegraph Office, and situated within 300 yards of the Railway Station, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 21st November, 1881.

The building is substantially built throughout, the masonry being all of coursed limestone in lime-mortar, the roofing flat terraced on teak girders and joists ; all doors, windows, &c., of teak, and flooring of limestone slabs. The building contains :—

1 Room ..22' by 16'
1 do. ..16' by 16' } 15½ feet high from floor to ceiling.
4 do. ..16' by 16'
5 do. ..8' by 7' } 9 feet do. do.
2 do. ..16' by 8'

And a verandah extending round 3 sides of the building.

The out-houses attached to this building are also substantially built, and contain :—

5 rooms .. .. 8' by 8½'
2 rooms .. .. 8' by 13½'

The building will be put up for Auction at the upset price of Government Rupees 2,500

A. HIGGINS,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

27th September, 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

PIGMY Cheroots ! A novelty in Bombay, Bharre's special and unequalled brand, prepared from genuine leaves of LUNKA Tobacco. Box of 100 Re. 1-4, Cash, at the "Indian Cigar Manufactory," 118 Kalbadevi.

WANTED a GOOD BARMAN. Apply at the LONDON TIFFIN-ROOMS, Fort.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted daily as usual.

FOR SALE, handsome Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, &c. Apply "B.," this office.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES,
PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 115, Oct. 18, 1881.

STRYCHNIDINE !

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4 ; Packing, As. 4 ; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. (500) five hundred per share has been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1881.

Interest will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
REGD. GILBERT,
CARSONDASS VULUBDASS,
J. GORDON,
Directors.

J. GORDON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
AT THE TOILET,
AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

Selling Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAYMENT :—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS :

R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works and Metal Mart.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
HEMRAJ LUKHMIDAS, Esq., Merchant.
D. MACFADYEN, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS :
The Bank of Bombay.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. Chalk and Walker.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS :
Messrs. R. Hyde Cheetham and Co.,
9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 15,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.

No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Agents or the Solicitors.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

WANTED, SCHOOL MISTRESS, for European and Eurasian School, about to be opened at Akola. A Christian woman desired, not too young. Salary Rs. 40 and free quarters to begin with, to be increased if satisfaction is given. Apply, stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Akola Christian School.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th October, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the Dewalee Festival is now approaching, the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public Street, Road, or Thoroughfare, will be taken into custody by the Police, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 18th October, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 29th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate, near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., for the work may now be seen at this office.

3. The Agent and Chief Engineer will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLEE.

IN a charming situation, not more than 15 minutes' walk from Railway Station, commanding extensive views of the Ghauts, a pucka built BUNGALOW in good repair, capable of affording accommodation for 2 families, with ground for tents adjoining, comprising about 6 acres of freehold land.

The house formerly belonged to the late Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has for several years past been in the occupation of the Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General SIR HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive, Terms, 80 guineas.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the carrying out of the following works in the Northern Konkan Division :—

(1) Removing certain Rocks in the Nagotna Creek in the Colaba Collectorate.

(2) Extension of the Wowla Road, near Tanna, about 2¼ miles.

(3) Masonry work of the Tanna Markets.

Plans of the works may be seen and copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, and forms of tender obtained, during office hours, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan Division, at Tanna.

All tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at his office at Tanna, at 2. p.m., on the 1st November, 1881, after which no tenders will be received.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held ... Report, for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint Directors in the room of Messrs. Eduljee Dinshaw and N. N. Pochajee, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 22nd proximo, both days inclusive.

A. McHINCH and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 29th September, 1881.

BEST CHUNAM FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, HAJEE BAKIR FAKI, begs to inform Building Contractors, and others concerned in works requiring chunam, that he has obtained the contract of collecting and using the kud or sand stones in the villages of Dharolee, Amboli, and Andheree, Zilla Tanna, from which, as is well known, the best Chunam is produced, and has opened Chunam kilns and factories on a very large scale, and is prepared to supply best new Chunam next new season, to commence from the next month, at reasonable rates, according to the quality of Chunam required. Any person requiring Chunam is requested to communicate with, or apply to his agent, HAJEE EBRAHIM PATEL, No. 59, Kolsa Mohla, Pydhowni, who will promptly attend to all orders, settle rates, and shew samples of Chunam.

The undersigned being informed that some persons having spread rumours that there will be great difficulty in obtaining Chunam this year, and that rates will be very heavy, begs to inform the public that there is no truth in such rumours, and that they have been spread by such persons to serve their own ends.

HAJEE BAKIR FAKI,
Chunam Contractor and Manufacturer.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

MESSRS. K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA and Co. beg to thank their kind customers, and the public in general, for their kind patronage and support since last six years, and they have now the pleasure to inform them that they have just opened a CHOICE and FRESH SELECTION of the following articles, to which their earliest attention is solicited :—Latest novelties in Christmas cards, birthday and wedding cards, silk bookmarkers, ladies' fancy hats, flowers, ostrich feathers, photo and music albums, scrap albums and pictures, oleograph and chromo pictures, oxford, velvet and fancy glass, photo. frames, ladies' work-boxes and dressing cases, writing and tourists' cases, Gladstone despatch boxes, jewel boxes, cash boxes, fancy silk fans, money purses, silver thimbles, fancy flower-vases, toilet sets, compendium of games, plain and besique cards, draughts, chessmen and chess-boards, dominoes and cribbage boards, drawing slates, picture books, egg whisk, fancy, novel, mechanical toys, tin, wooden and india-rubber toys, fancy, dressed and gutta-purcha dolls, large and small real Japan dolls, rocking and pole horses, single, double, and double seated perambulaters, fancy bird cages, Paris sweetmeats, vanille and pistachs, almonds, French prunes, chocolate sweets, fancy presentation boxes, fancy biscuits, ice bags, stationery and toilet requisites, and a great, handsome, splendid assortment of birthday, wedding and Christmas presents.

K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA & Co.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is variable, from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha Canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year, and all other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.

Poona, 31st August, 1881.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
... RAMPART ROW.

... LAMPS in great variety.

HINKS'S DUPLEX TABLE ... from Rs. 12 to Rs. 2...
each from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.
CARRIAGE LAMPS in variety, ... 5, per pair.
CRUMB BRUSH and TRAY, from Rs. 3 to R...
TRAYS in set of 3, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 per set.
WONDER HORSE CLIPPERS, each Rs. 5.
PERAMBULATORS with reversible hoods, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.
PORTABLE FOLDING CHAIRS, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
GARDEN TOOLS in sets, Rs. 12.
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS, Rs. 5-12.
GARDEN TOOLS in variety.
WATERING CANS in variety.
GALVANIZED BATHING TUBS, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
PATENT BUTTER CHURNS, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 33.
AMERICAN STOVES with UTENSILS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.
ENAMELLED WARE of all kinds.
54 in. BYCYCLES, complete with ball bearings, Rs. 200
SPECIMEN FLOWER GLASSES in variety, from As. 1 to Re. 1 each.
CENTRE PIECES, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 35 each.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
WHAT IS IT ?

The new Home-made Beverage for
Lawn-Tennis,
Cricket,
Garden Parties,
And all Out-door Social Gatherings.
Stimulates as Alcohol
Without Intoxication,
Delicious to the Taste as
The Finest Champagne.
Quarts, Rs. 12 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 8 per doz.
Fresh supply just landed by

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

So far as actual business is concerned the Dewali Holidays may be said to have begun to-day. Neither in produce nor in articles of Import have we heard of any transactions worthy of notice, and for the next four days things will be at a standstill.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is decidedly more favourable, but there is no movement in rates of discount to notice, nor have Securities altered in any way.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unchanged. Linseed is firm, and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed is steady. Wheat dull, and in some instances 6d. per quarter lower.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is reported by Reuter as steady. Private advices, however, rather go to show that the tendency is weaker.

In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday closed firm, the sales being estimated for the day at 15,000 bales. Spot prices show no change except for Good Hinghunghaut, which is 1-16 and Dharwar which is ⅛ per lb. higher. Americans to arrive are 1-32d. to 1-16d. up, but we do not hear that Surats share in the improvement. On the contrary, there are still sellers of Bombay qualities at considerably under first cost, irrespective of commission. In New York, yesterday, Ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 11½ cents, but January shipment comes two points higher at 11·77 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts	34,000	32,000	36,000
Six days do.	149,000	189,000	172,000
Total since 1st Sept.	826,000	1,087,000	956,000

EXCHANGE.—A distinctly steadier feeling has been apparent to-day, and although transactions have been insignificant in amount, it has been evident that the tendency of the market is still in favour of buyers. In Bank Bills there has been a partial advance of 1-32d., and there are no buyers except at the top rates of yesterday. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	......	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	......	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	....	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	....	1s. 8 7-32.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	....	2f. 14½ to ¾c.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change to notice.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For all practical purposes the market is closed, but nominally we quote :—Fours, Rs. 100⅞; Fours-and-a-half, however, are in somewhat better enquiry at Rs. 109⅜.

SHARES are at a standstill owing to the holidays.

COTTON.—For export there is simply nothing whatever doing, and prices are unaltered. It is reported that 500 bales of Good Dhollerahs have been bought for April delivery at Rs. 200¼, but this requires confirmation.

SEEDS and WHEAT show no movement.

FREIGHTS are quiet with, if anything, an easier tendency. More steamers are offering for forward loading at comparatively moderate prices; but charterers seem inclined to hold their hands, and notwithstanding the large receipts of Wheat during the past few days, do not seem disposed to pay the figures Home owners are asking.

PIECE-GOODS are unaltered with nothing doing, as dealers are entirely employed with the celebration of the Dewali.

COALS are firm at unaltered prices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Oct. 15, 1881.

Open 1,439¼ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,12,016	0	0
Merchandise	4,16,342	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,050	0	0
Total Rs.	5,31,408	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268¼ miles ......Total Rs.	3,21,358	0	0
Increase	2,10,050	0	0

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th October, 1881, was 66,097 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,021. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880, are as follows :—

	Week ending 15th Oct., 1881.	Week ending 16th Oct., 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	1,20,763	43,868	76,895	..
Amount Rs.	32,420	14,215	18,205	...
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	2,742	5,138	..	2,396
Amount Rs.	967	1,482	..	515
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	175	252	..	77
Amount Rs.	468	637	..	169
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,881	10,243	..	1,362
Amount Rs.	8,217	9,945	..	1,728
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	28,626	19,778	8,848	..
Amount Rs	3,934	5,472	..	1,538
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	7,643	6,665	978	..
Amount Rs.	3,143	2,546	597	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	3,887	5,597	..	1,710
Amount Rs.	2,245	2,981	..	736
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	643	2,441	..	1,798
Amount Rs.	678	1,288	..	610
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	17,713	18,032	..	319
Amount Rs.	1,449	1,518	..	69
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,738	4,748	..	1,010
Amount Rs.	2,487	2,797	..	310
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	66,979	78,468	..	11,489
Amount Rs.	25,880	27,929	..	2,049
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,66,770	2,00,673	66,097	..
Amount Rs.	85,390	74,369	11,021	..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Portia, 1,424 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Archis, 1,138 tons, Captain T. M. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doucich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Bgdr.-Major Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. Zabel, and 5 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—

FROM SYDNEY.

Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Barker and infant. Mr. A. Hirsch. Lieut. Little. Major & Mrs. Le Patouree. Mr. C. J. Bond. Miss A. McInnes.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Miss Stead. Miss Carlyon. Mr. C. St. Barbe. Miss Nordt. Mr. G. Carlyon. Mr. B. O'Brien. Mr. A. Carlyon.

FROM HIOGO.

Mr. Haines. Mr. Bristow.

FROM KING GEORGE SOUND.—Mr. H. Baldwin.

FROM GALLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickcord and three children. Dr. McDermott.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet, 167 tons, Captain W. R. Jordan, will sail to-day for China, &c., with the China mail and cargo of 1,406½ chests opium and the following cargo :—For Hongkong.—Mr. Mooljee Gangjee and assistant, Major and Mrs. Britto, and Mr. F. R. Martin. For Singapoer.—Mr. Abdool Cadur.

ARRIVAL

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Cathay (s)........	Robbie.......	Sydney, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
21	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Australia.
	Daphne	Doucich	Trieste.
	Orchis (s)	Mitchell	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Thibet, Jordan, to China, &c.
Ship Portia, Johnston, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Cathay, to Southampton.
Steamer Helena, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
17	Naworth Castle(s). Hutton......	Cardiff, Aug. 29.
	Glenburn ....Hartnell	Melborne, Aug. 20.
	Saint Mildred ....Murray	Mauritius, Sept. 20.
	Rohilla.............Hinks	Cardiff, May 20.
	Meridien ....Michand ...	Pondicherry, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Ship Pythomene and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 18 Booldana (s) .... London.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s. s. Booldana.—To London.—Mrs. Liebert and infant, Rev. R. M. Lawrence, Capt. J. Morrish, Messrs Charles Rowe, J. S. Staudley, W. Roberts, Robert Patterson, B. Cars, F. C. Furlong, F. R. Johnston, A. Marcas, B. P. M. Chowderry and D. Douglas.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald (s)—55 casks pale ale, C. MacDonald and Co; 190 bundles hoop iron, Allibhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet (s)—18 cases lithographic stone, Abdool Currim Thebally.
Bretton Hall (s)—2,167 plates hardspelter, W. M. Macaulay and Co.
Manilla (s)—110 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—6 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—428 cases brandy, Eduljee Razonjee, 50 cases claret and 550 cases brandy, B. and A. Hormusjee; 635 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orchis (s)—800 cwts wheat, Moorjee Lukhumsee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 cwts coir yarn, Runchordass Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Bretton Hall (s)—4 packages carpets, King, King and Co; 4 bales hides, Curmally Shuriff Cassumbhoy.
Cathay (s)—74 bales senna leaves, 6 bales carpets, 4 cases tea, 105 bales gambier and 12 bales cinchona bark, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Wahusett—500 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Tebe (s)—1,877 packages tobacco, 45 packages shawls and 3 packages pesta nuts, the P. and O. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helena (s)—38,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Barnsley (s)—23,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dapline (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 2 cases cotton seed oil, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tebe (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Newnham (s)—288¼ cwts coir yarn, Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—2 casks cotton-seed oil, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s), 90 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 16½ chests opium, Khaitseedass Hoormookroy 8½ chests opium, Sriram Sewdutray; 44 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Memraj Rambhagut; 38 chests opium, E. D Sassoon and Co; 38½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 chests opium, Hunmunthram Hurdewdass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—11 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 7½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 38 chest opium, Binodiram Baldewdass; 11 chests opium Guneshdass Goharmull; 15½ chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 2 chests opium, Rampurtab Harbilas; 91 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Hore, Major, Bombay Brigade, on leave from Poona.
Nuthall, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, from leave, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Hendley Dy. Surg.-Genl., from leave, to Allahabad.
Cahusac, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 21.

Kettlewell, Lieut.-Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Khandalla.
Browne, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Peshawar.
Little, Lieut., 9th Lancers, from leave, to Umballa.
Hore, Major, Bombay Brigade, from leave, to Poona.
Nuthall, Col., Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
Jarvis, Major, 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt., on leave, to England.
Patch, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
Cartwright, Lieut., 68th Light Infantry, from leave, to Meerut.
Keane, Lieut., 68th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meerut.
Wooldridge, Major, A. A. G. of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Hanstock, Lieut., E. York Regt., on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, October 15.

[illegible] throp to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn. J. S. Gunn, M. B., decased, with effect from the 12th May.

Lieut-Col. (Bt-Col.) G. D. Pritchard, Rl. Engrs., who on promotion reverts to the Imperial establishment, is directed to return to England, travelling at the public expense.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the officers named below are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Suffolk Regiment.—Lieut. W. Giles, 1st Batn, A. F. Poulton, 2nd.

The appointment of the following officers to railway transport duties during the movement season of 1881-82, is confirmed :—

Capt. C. J. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs, to be Transport Officer at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. P. R. S. Churchward, 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt, to assist the officer of the Qr-Mr. Genl.'s Dept. at Allahabad.

With the sanction of Govt., the undermentioned medical subordinate is permitted to resign the service :—

3rd class Hospital Asst. Ashruff Hosain, attached to the 42nd N. I.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Quetta Division order, dated 15th Sept., making the following appointments, vice Lieut.-Col H. A. Little, proceeded on furlough :—

Major A. Fitzgerald, Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., to officiate as Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

Capt. F. J. Curtin, 2nd Batn. Gloucestershire Regt., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Quetta Division order, dated 30th Sept., notifying that Major H. S. Tandy 8th Bo. N. I., performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Sibi, from the 23rd May to the 4th July; also that Lieut. L. G. Beckham, 8th Bo. N. I., was appointed Station Staff Officer at Sibi on the 5th July.

Delhi Garrison order, dated 30th Sept., directing Major R. G. Birch, Station Staff Officer at Delhi, to assume charge of the office of the Supdt. Suddur Bazar, in addition to his other duties, there being no other officer available.

Shahjehanpur Station order, dated 24th Aug., appointing Lieut. J. E. F. Jacob, 1st Batn. South Lancashire Regt., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Grimes, proceeded to rejoin Regtl. Head-Quarters, there being no other qualified officer available.

The leave to England on private affairs, up to the 31st Oct. granted to Major W. Banatyne, 2nd Batn. Liverpool Regt. in G. O. C. C. dated 17th Feb. page 100, is extended to the 31st Dec.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ....Oct. 23rd .... 7h. 22·4m. a.m.
First Quarter...... ,, 30th .... 9h. 38·4m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	....	5 58	5 31	10 23m 11 8a	4 15m 4 22a
Sun. 23	19th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 59	5 30	10 58m 11 45a	4 50a 5 56a
Mon 24	....	5 59	5 30	11 34m	5 27m 5 31a
Tu. 25	....	5 59	5 29	0 24m 0 8a	6 5m 6 7a
Wed 26	....	6 0	5 28	1 5m 0 44a	6 46m 6 43a
Thr. 27	....	6 0	5 28	1 47m 1 24a	7 29m 7 23a
Fri. 28	....	6 0	5 27	2 32m 2 15a	8 21m 8 12a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHRBAI—October 10th, at Surat, after protracted illness, the beloved wife of Dr. Phirozshaw Jamshedjee Nanavatty, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLER—October 15th, at Landour, the wife of Lieut Col. H. M. Buller, 1st Central India Horse, of a son.
BELL—October 16th, at Ajmere, the wife of Lieut. J. A. Bell, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
DYCE—October 3rd, at Doonga Gully, the wife of Captain G. H. C. Dyce, 21st P. N. I., of a son.
FULTON—October 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut. G. Fulton, R. A., of a daughter.
MONEY—October 13th, at Agar, W. Malwa, the wife of Captain Geo. E. Money, Central India Horse, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SON OF THE SOIL."—Shall appear in our next.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

THE telegram from our London correspondent which we publish this morning furnishes a very vivid picture of the state of affairs in Ireland during the present crisis. To begin with, the Land League has been placed *hors la loi* by the Government, which bans it as a criminal organization, and announces that all future meetings under its auspices will be dispersed by force. The new Secretary of the League, Mr. Dorrish, who was, no doubt, appointed to that post in succession to Mr. Quin, who was sent to Kilmainham last week, has been arrested. More noticeable is the fact that three arrests were made on the same day on charges of treason-felony. These are the first arrests on that charge which have been made in connection with the Land League movement. Reuter states that the announcement that the head-quarters of the Land League have been transferred to Liverpool is now declared to have been premature. Our correspondent telegraphs that it is proposed to transfer the head-quarters of the League to Boulogne. This course is, no doubt, suggested by the manifest probability that the Government, in declaring the League to be a criminal organisation, desired to pave the way for action against the executive of the League in England as well as in Ireland. Further rioting is not reported. But on the other hand Mr. Forster has to be escorted through the streets of the capital by mounted police—a striking evidence of the excitement which must prevail even in Dublin, where until recently the League had but comparatively few sympathisers. Troops are being hurried to Ireland, and the 31st Regiment has been sent thither from Dover. The Government ought now to have an overwhelming force at its disposal, and no armed resistance to its authority could make head against it for a day. The messages of sympathy and promises of support wired from America cannot be put in the scale against the battalions which are marshalled on the side of the Government. It is a consolation to know that civil war cannot possibly grow out of the complications of the situation. Grave as these undoubtedly are, what is really to be feared is that the widespread discontent will take the form of passive resistance to landlords and Government alike, that rent and taxes will be both withheld, and that the troops will be harrassed throughout the winter by endless expeditions to seize the cattle and crops of the recalcitrant population.

It is satisfactory to find that Dr. Croke, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, has published a protest against the manifesto of the Land League urging the tenants to pay no rent until Mr. Parnell was released. This declaration against the no-rent policy may have the effect of rendering it abortive.

It is also a good omen that at the first sitting of the new Land Commission the Court was crowded and three hundred and forty tenants have already claimed the intervention of the Court for a revision of rent. Once the popular movement seeks the recognized legal channels for the redress of alleged grievances, the disposition to resort to violence and intimidation may be expected to gradually disappear. Mr. Justice O'Hagan's declaration upon the opening of the Court, that it was the resolve of the Commissioners to administer the Land Act vigorously will also do something to divert the attention of the farming classes from the reckless teaching which was calculated to lead them into perilous courses. It is too much to expect that the present ferment will altogether subside immediately or even soon. But it will be a great point gained if counsels of moderation and good sense can make themselves heard in the general confusion. This will not be easy, it must be allowed, when, "loyal Derry," in the furthest North, has to be proclaimed; but we must hope for the best.

A CONTRIBUTOR to one of the French reviews has published an interesting account of the naval forces of the chief European Powers which may be advantageously studied in connexion with the returns given in the last volume of the *Année Maritime*. The writer of the article referred to points out that the loss of a whole series of battles on land is as nothing compared to the effect of one great defeat at sea; for if it takes as long to build up a navy as for an oak to grow to perfection, the navy like the oak may be destroyed at one blow. To obtain the material of a fleet may be comparatively easy. But long experience and unbroken traditions are necessary for the formation of the men by whom the fleet is to be worked and fought. Admitting the naval inferiority of France at the beginning of the present century, M. Rabon argues that it was due to no fault in the ships, or in the ships' armaments, but solely to the fact that the trained officers of the great Royalist families had left the service in disgust, their places being filled by men who were doubtless brave, but who were not sailors. It was not until the middle of the present century that France recovered her position at sea; and when in 1854 the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by France and England, these Powers were the only ones in Europe which possessed line of battle ships worked by steam. The English, however, were at that time far before the French in regard to the number and effectiveness of their war steamers. But since the days of the Crimea the art of constructing war vessels has been fundamentally changed, and in a corresponding manner the tactics of naval battles must be altered. No living sailor, says M. Rabon, has taken part in a general action at sea; and all the naval lessons of the past apply to vessels of a kind no longer existing. Not that no naval exploits have been performed during the last fifty years. Fortresses have been bombarded and towns burnt. The Austrians distinguished themselves in the engagement of Lissa, as did the Americans in the reduction of New Orleans and in the attack upon Charlestown. But apart from the encounter between Admiral Tegethoff in the Adriatic, these affairs were not actions fought on the high seas between fleets; and the defeat of the Italians at Lissa was due to the weakness of their squadron rather than to any new plan followed by the conqueror, who simply rushed upon the vessels at full speed. The Chilians and Peruvians, again, excited the admiration of all Europe by their heroic conflict in the Pacific. But the battle was fought between a few ships only; and it is impossible to conclude therefrom what the character of a battle between two naval armies would really be.

Without attempting to say on what principles the naval battles of the future will be fought, M. Rabon proceeds to examine the strength of the great European fleets. The British navy was manned in the years 1879 and 1880 by 2,289 officers, 45,117 warrant officers and sailors, and 14,000 marine infantry or artillery. These figures are very much higher than those of all other countries. But they represent the reserve as well as the active service; and the reserve comprises a certain number of ships which would not be very effective in action. Great Britain all the same possesses, according to the returns for 1880, 56 ironclads which, though they are not uniformly of the same value, representing as they do every new mode of construction tried since 1860, constitute nevertheless a redoubtable force. "It is difficult to calculate beforehand," says M. Rabon, "the service that any one of these vessels might specially render on the day of battle in a great naval encounter." But it seems to us that victory would probably follow the flag which covered the greater number of men of war; since the vessels in excess of those of the enemy having no immediate adversary to deal with, would be free to manœuvre and to steam down upon their victims at will. It would be the famous "turning movement" applied to the navy. In addition to her 56 ironclads, England possesses 300 unarmoured vessels, which might at least be used for the protection of her coasts and the defence of her colonies. M. Rabon is convinced that the number and power of our ships would enable us at a given moment to cover the sea with cruisers which would find coal and everything necessary for repairs in the ports possessed by England in all parts of the world.

As to other fleets, that of Germany has been greatly increased since the war of 1870, during which it simply remained in harbour. At present the Germans have no less than 18 ironclads, besides many other unarmoured ships, and 1 ship of war, 1 frigate, 18 corvettes, and a number of minor craft, including gunboats and torpedo-boats. The Austrians have 13 ironclads, besides 9 corvettes, 9 gunboats, and a certain number of despatch boats and other small vessels. Russia, since the days when her sailors destroyed their own fleet in the Black Sea in order to block up the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol, has built a number of ironclads, of which she now possesses 31, besides a considerable number of wooden vessels, to which must be added a dozen steamers bought at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war with a view to the destruction of English commerce. If M. Rabon had written his article a few weeks later he might have had some account to give of a number of gunboats which Russia has recently ordered at Glasgow for service on the Oxus. Italy has 12 large ironclads, 4 armoured corvettes or rams, and about 50 unarmoured vessels. Holland has 24 ironclads, of which none are of the first rank, and only 2 of the second, the others being monitors or gun-boats. Spain has 8 ironclads of inferior rank; and her finances are in such a condition that she can scarcely hope to maintain what M. Rabon calls "a serious navy." France on the other hand has no less than 25 ironclads of the first rank, and 15 of the second. Many of the French ironclads, however, are of doubtful value; and M. Rabon is far from being satisfied with the present condition of the French navy. America has 130 war vessels of various classes, including 23 ironclads. The writer in the *Année Maritime* gives figures which correspond closely enough with those presented by M. Rabon; and he supplements his statistics with some valuable remarks on the changes lately introduced into the construction of ships, and those which must in future be introduced in naval warfare. The Chilian war, he says, proved rapidity of movement to be at once the most powerful method of defence and of attack. In presence of the disastrous effect produced by torpedoes and heavy artillery, modern engineers have invented special means for keeping ships afloat. Vessels are divided into watertight compartments, and are even furnished with a double bottom; so that they can be blown up from underneath and smashed in at the side without necessarily sinking. Rapidity of movement is all the same, the most essential thing in modern naval warfare, as enabling ships to seek action or avoid it, according to their superiority or inferiority to the ships opposed to them. Rapidity of movement adds, moreover, to the force of the ram with which, however, at present attached to rapidity of movement must be regarded in some measure as a reaction against the importance previously attached to solidity and weight. As the power of naval guns was increased, so were the sides of the ships covered with armour, which became more and more massive; and this went on until at last the huge vessels had not only lost all rapidity of movement, but had even become deficient in floating power. Changes, too, of the highest importance have been brought about by the introduction of the torpedo-boat. Light cruisers were everywhere getting into favour as compared with ironclads. Apart from their unwieldiness, the construction of these monsters demands much time and much money. Gun-boats and torpedo- and they cost, relatively, so little that States with small budgets can purchase a sufficient number of them.

MR. A. O. HUME has written a letter which shows that he has the courage of his convictions in regard to the theosophists. He vindicates Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott from the aspersions cast upon them by the *Saturday Review*, which denounced them as adventurers, and called them bad names besides. Mr. Hume states that they are not adventurers, but "very worthy, unworldly, unselfish, pure-minded people." Colonel Olcott, he says, did not get his army rank at the bar of a public-house, but in the service of the United States; and Madame Blavatsky is the widow of General N. V. Blavatsky, for many years Governor of Grivan in Armenia. Surely the status of both these notable theosophists is capable of verification, and it is for the interests of both that it should be placed beyond all doubt or cavil by the production of "papers" which would set the matter at rest for ever. But even if all doubt on this point were cleared up, we should still remain sceptical as to the "cause" with which they are identified being productive of "much good."

THIS ADJECTIVE CLIMATE.

THE poet has sung with equal sweetness and wisdom—

"Not unto the swift the race is,
Nor the battle to the strong;
Dear to men are commonplaces,
Life is short and art is long."

The number of one's friends in this country to whom the commonplace of the climate being bad is very dear is far from small. It prevents many a man from sinking in his own self-esteem when he is able to convince himself that the reason why his head aches so consumedly this morning is not because he very foolishly mixed his liquors at the club dinner last night, and then sat up till all hours smoking and drinking pegs, but because the climate is so infernally bad that a man's head must be expected to ache, do what he will. In the old days, when our fathers came to India to get as rich as possible, as soon as possible, they used to beguile the tedium of exile by the consumption of large quantities of claret and full-bodied madeira that had been three times round the Cape. The libations of these generous fluids, which were so freely taken, materially aided the climate in impairing what one may describe as our ancestral livers. And when beer took the place of claret, matters were not very much improved. A tiffin in those days was a splendid and elaborate meal, beginning with a couple of different kinds of soup, going on progressively through entrées to solids, and after curry, sweets, and toasts of sorts, finishing up with coffee and cheroots. One of my earliest recollections in this country is of a large tiffin party given in an up-country station. The hosts were the officers of a Native Infantry regiment, and the tiffin was in honour of Colonel Somebody (I forget his name) who had left the regiment many years ago for civil employment, in which he had risen to be something very big indeed. He came punctually to time, and I remember being somewhat disappointed to find he was a very ordinary-looking man, stout and with a pale flabby face. But a remark of his made a great impression on me. Looking at the plentifully spread tiffin-table, he said solemnly, "I consider the heavy tiffins I eat in my youth have shortened the probable term of my life by several years." Horror-stricken by the reflection that I too was employing the days of my youth in the enjoyment of tiffins which would embitter and shorten the decline of my years, I mentally vowed to lunch in future off a slice of bread and butter and a cup of water. However, as I saw to my surprise that our guest, notwithstanding his gloomy reflection, played an admirable knife and fork, and stowed away bitter ale in a highly workmanlike fashion, I resolved to enjoy my tiffins while I might, and let the future take care of itself.

Looking back to the past, there rises before me the memory of a man who was made perfectly happy and comfortable by the reflection that in a climate like this the great thing was to avoid all exertion both of mind and body. Having reasoned himself into this belief during the first two years of his residence in this country, he spent the remainder of his sojourn here in consistently carrying it into practice. Captain Arthur Placid was his name and title, and in spite of his unconquerable indolence, he was a great favourite with every one, having never been known to say an unkind thing of any one, or to do any person an ill-natured turn. And he was a most useful man in a regiment. A confirmed bachelor—for, being too lazy to call on ladies, he had no acquaintance with the fair sex—a great deal of his time every day was taken up in looking after the mess, and ordering snug tiffins and *recherché* dinners. The concoction of cunning drinks he understood as few men do, and in the preparation of anchovy toast he had no equal. Coleridge once propounded the hypothesis that snuff might be the final cause of the human nose. In like manner Placid regarded sleep as the final cause of all books. "When I want a snooze," he used to remark,—and the popular belief in the corps was that he either slept outright, or gently snoozed, eighteen hours out of every twenty-four,—"When I want a snooze, I just take up a book, and, Lor' bless you, before I've turned over the first page I'm as sound as a top." It was pleasing to hear him sometimes, as cheroot in mouth, with a fresh peg before him, and the punkah gently going overhead, he used to think it his duty to give us youngsters a little good advice. "Now's the time," he would say, "for you fellows to work; learn your drill; go in at the *Bagh-o-bahar*; and pass in the languages. I never passed myself, because I have always found exertion impossible in this infernal climate. But fellows *do* pass, you know, fellows *do* pass; and you may depend upon it, now's your time." And then Placid, with a pleasing sense of the climate having a tremendous deal to answer for, would take a long pull at his peg, and turn in on the sofa for forty winks. Placid's regimental duties were not of a nature that would strike most people as very arduous. He used to go to parade two or three times a week, and march past with his company,—for in his day the British officer went on foot,—and he probably signed his name two or three times every day. This was all that was required of him by an easy-going C. O., but poor Placid never could rid himself of the idea that he was one of the most hard-worked men in the service! "What with parades and orderly-room," he used to grumble, "Sunday is the only day a fellow can really call his own." He used to keep Sunday in a kindly, simple, if not very orthodox fashion. He never went to church, but used to come over to mess to breakfast dressed out in high holiday costume, and with a grave countenance befitting the day. Breakfast over, he used regularly to read the articles of war for an hour; and this finished (and it was quite evident to us that he regarded it as a solemn and religious rite), he would rest from his labours with the air of a man who has done his duty, and devote the rest of the day to gentle festivity and tranquil enjoyment of the creature comforts of this life. Poor Placid! When the new light infantry drill was introduced, he declared that the amount of "doubling" it entailed was what no fellow could stand in this climate; and so with his pension, and Rs. 5,000 for his step in the regiment, he retired to England, and settled down in his native village, where he founded a convivial club at the "Blue Posts," of which he was the life and soul.

Every one knows that "this infernal climate" is responsible for the constant thirst with which so many good souls are afflicted. "I don't deny that a dozen brandy-and-sodas in a day," says Mr. Simpkins, "is a good deal when taken in addition to other refreshment at meals. But then in a climate like this, you know"—and he waives his hand towards the climate, as if to indicate that under other and happier conditions of temperature his mode of life would be abstemious, not to say ascetic. "I think the climate makes one a little irritable," remarks Jones pensively, after administering corporal punishment to his domestic for neglecting to cool the soda-water; and as he thus reflects, any misgivings he may have had on the subject of the thrashing he has administered, at once vanish. And young Dowb, whose uncle is Colonel Dowb, Commissioner of Hedges and Ditches, continually puts off his studies in the vernacular, though an appointment is all ready for him if he will only pass. In vain does Colonel Dowb write and point out the criminal folly, the suicidal madness of remaining doing regimental duty, when the great chance of an appointment in the Hedges and Ditches Department is open to a youth. "I am very jolly where I am," says young Dowb after the receipt of one of these letters, "very jolly; and I'd sooner be with a regment than a Hedger and Ditcher. Besides, how can a fellow work in a climate like this? I *did* have a munshi for a month, but after my bungalow, I used to slip out the ... come over to mess and have a game of billiards. You can't work in a climate like this; anywhere else, you know—" And the young fellow is happily convinced that, anywhere else, he would be the most studious youth alive, and would equal Sir William Jones himself in the acquisition of languages: which is a very satisfactory state of things.

S.

THE SANGUINARY SKEETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let us make war on the mosquitoes, those plagues of Indian every-day life. Let us exterminate them. But how? There are no weapons of sufficiently small bore to ensure a successful shot at those marauders. The only plan is to keep a trained swallow in your room—trained, mark you, to devour mosquitoes, and mosquitoes only—no other game allowed. The outlay of intelligence necessary to attain this noble end will be amply repaid by the result. Fancy the Anglo-Indian, in the first days of his residence in his land of exile, free from the torture, fret, and worry entailed by the bites and chases after the cunning and flighty mosquito; fancy the temper unruffled, the hands, feet, and face as European nature made them the silence and the calm of night unbroken by the ominous hum of these prowling blood-suckers; fancy all this, and you have at once the elements of discomfort and discord removed from a life otherwise endurable. I am convinced that all newcomers have the seeds of liver sown deep in their unsuspecting systems by these noxious insects. Later on we hear the climate, sunstroke, want of exercise, manner of living, overwork, and fifty other causes assigned to account for a breakdown in health and a damaged liver; but these reasons have had very little to do with the result. The only real cause of these disastrous effects is the crafty mosquito. I would gladly offer a reward of 20,000 rupees to any enterprising and really successful inventor of a method of extirpating these plagues. The swallow, as suggested above, might do something. But the plan does not seem quite as practical as we would wish. As for the application of so-called soothing lotions, which undertake to obviate the torture inflicted by the sting of this insect, I must beg leave to withold my belief in them.

SUCKED DRY.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a return match took place at Poona on the 18th instant between teams of the 2nd Battalion E. Y. Regiment and the 2nd Battalion R. I. Fusiliers, resulting in an easy victory for the latter by 20 points. The following are the scores :—

2ND BATTALION E. Y. REGIMENT.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Col. Sergt. J. Smith.	5 3 4 5 5 3 5—30	2 2 3 5 4 3 4—23	53
Colr. Sergt. W. Smith	3 5 5 4 5 4 4—30	3 4 2 2 2 5 5—23	53
Corpl. J. Bushby	3 4 4 3 2 3 4—23	4 5 3 5 5 3 4—29	52
Pte. T. Wilson........	4 5 3 3 4 3 5—27	5 2 4 4 3 4 2—24	51
Pte. J. Adams.........	2 2 4 5 4 3 5—25	0 4 2 2 4 5 4—21	46
Drumer J. Murray ..	3 3 4 3 3 2 4—22	4 0 R 5 5 2 2—18	40
		Grand Total..	295

2ND BATTALION R. I. FUSILIERS.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Pte. H. Hall	5 5 4 3 4 4 5—30	5 3 5 4 5 4 4—30	60
Pte. G. Pearce........	2 4 3 4 5 5 5—28	5 5 4 4 3 5 4—30	58
Pte. P. Turner.........	3 4 5 5 5 5 5—32	2 2 4 3 5 4 5—25	57
Pte. J. Hoey..........	3 3 4 4 3 4 5—26	R 5 3 4 2 4 4—22	48
Sergt. W. Carney	5 2 4 4 5 2 3—25	4 2 2 5 2 3 5—23	48
Corpl. G. Selston	3 2 3 5 3 4 3—23	2 5 5 2 0 4 3—21	44
		Grand Total..	315

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHOOTING IN THE ARMY.

IT is notified in General Orders that His Excellency General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart, G. C. B., C. I. E., is pleased to signify his intention of continuing the following prizes for rifle competition by regiments of British and Native Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency, and to publish the conditions thereof for the competition which will take place during the season 1881-82 :—

I.—CARBINE PRIZE FOR ROYAL ARTILLERY AND BRITISH CAVALRY.

Arms—Martini-Henry or Snider Carbine.

PRIZE—A purse of Rs. 100. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officers' permission (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire seven rounds each, unless they retire before completing that number, standing, at 200 yards.

The twenty men of Cavalry regiments and five men in batteries of Artillery who make the highest scores at this distance in each regiment or battery, will be considered as the champions, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire seven rounds each at 400 yards, and seven rounds each at 500 yards in any position. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage, will be the winner of the purse presented by His Excellency. The regiments and batteries competing will be placed in order of merit according to the averages made in the second stage by their champions.

The whole of the entraces, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes, to the best shots in order of merit, amongst the competitors in the second stage of the match, in proportion to the percentage of prizes to competitors, (see general rule 3). The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend on the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, in communication with the commanding officers of competing regiments and batteries, as soon as the total number of entrances shall have been ascertained. The winner of the purse given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, in addition, receive the first money prize.

Garrison batteries of Royal Artillery may compete either as Cavalry or as Infantry. If any battery competes as Infantry, it will be guided by the rules laid down for the competition of that branch.

II.—CARBINE PRIZE FOR NATIVE CAVALRY INCLUDING THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE AND REGIMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SERVING WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Prize—A sword.
Conditions—Same as for British Cavalry.
Arms—Snider breech, or muzzle-loading Enfield cavalry carbine.
Distances.—Preliminary stage standing at 200; second stage at 200 and 300 yards; any position.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Arms.—Martini-Henry.
Aggregate prize.—A cup.
Individual prize—A purse of Rs. 100.

The match is to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officers' permission (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors), will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire seven rounds each, unless they retire before completing that number, at 500 yards, in any position.

The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire seven rounds each at 700 yards, and seven rounds each at 800 yards, in any position. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment or garrison battery, at the two distances of the second stage, to win the cup presented by Sir D. M. Stewart, which will be regarded as regimental property, to be kept in the officer's mess.

The individual who makes the highest aggregate score in the second stage of the match, will win the purse presented by His Excellency.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, in proportion to the percentage of prizes to competitors (see general rule 3). The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, in communication with the commanding officers of regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be 150 rupees.

IV.—NATIVE INFANTRY.

Arms—Snider Rifles, Long or Short.

To all regiments of Native Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency including the Madras regiments serving in the Presidency and Saugor districts, the Punjab Frontier Force, and regiments under the Government of India serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency, under the following conditions :—

1. Prize—"The Magdala medal" with inscription.
2. The match is to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officers' permission) (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors), will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of four annas each, and will fire in any position seven rounds each, unless they retire before completing that number, at 500 yards.

The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire in any position seven rounds each at 500 yards, and seven rounds each at 600 yards. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage will be the winner of the gold medal presented by His Excellency.

The winning team will receive one hundred rupees from His Excellency, to be divided among the non-commissioned officers and men composing it, proportionate to their several scores, according to a decision regimentally arrived at.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, in proportion to the percentage of prizes to competitors (see general rule 3). The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, in communication with the officers commanding regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be 40 rupees.

A note appended to the conditions states that the intention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is, that the whole army may share and be interested in these matches; and the entrances should not, therefore, be confined to a few regimentally selected men.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a general court-martial, assembled at Agra, on the 27th September, Private Charles Jones, of the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charge :—That he having served under the name of Alfred Frederick Turner in the 21st Regiment of Hussars, of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and having been discharged with ignominy therefrom, afterwards, that is to say, at Chatham, on the 28th October 1879, enlisted with Her Majesty's Regular Forces, without declaring the circumstances of his discharge.

The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's Service. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 24, Apollo-street, to receive the directors' report and to pass the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1881; to elect directors; and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. John Cruddas, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and there was a small attendance of share holders. Mr. Macaulay (of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, secretaries and treasurers) read the notice convening the meeting. The following report of the directors was taken as read :—

"Your directors beg to submit the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July last, and they regret that the result of the year's operations is very disappointing. The total sales amounted to only Rs. 4,23,415, showing a falling off of Rs. 2,26,839, in comparison with the previous year, when the invoices amounted to Rs. 6,50,254. This decrease was owing chiefly to the absence of orders for public works, which constituted the largest portion of the company's business in former years. The amount at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 7,177-7-10, and the directors propose to carry the amount forward to this year. Your directors having endeavoured, by a careful investigation into the working of the company, to trace the cause of the smallness of the profit, they ascribe it to the following reasons, viz. (1) the decrease in the extent of sales; (2) the increase in wastage owing to the inferior quality of the teak-timber which has been sawn; and (3) to the high price of teak compared with former years. As regards the first cause, your directors find that the turn-over during 1880-81 is not only much less than in 1879-80, but it is considerably lower than that of any previous year since the company was formed; while on the other hand a large portion of the expenses being necessarily a fixed quantity, the expenditure comes to a much heavier percentage in a year like that under review than when the sales are larger. The expenses do not increase in the same ratio as the sales, so that the larger the turn-over the larger is the percentage of profit. The directors are of opinion that the unusually small turn-over was due to the general depression in business and to the limited number of public works in progress, but in this latter respect the prospects of this year are decidedly better. As regards the second cause, it is beyond doubt that the quality of the teak imported into Bombay during the past year was inferior to that of previous years. Your directors believe that all large consumers of timber in Bombay have had similar experience; and as the company's stock has been replenished from time to time by local purchases, the wastage has been far greater than formerly. The high prices ruling in Europe during the past year have attracted all the teak of good quality in that direction, while inferior logs only have found a market here. Notwithstanding this, the average cost of purchases during the year, including stock on 1st August, 1880, was Rs. 86-6 per ton, against Rs. 81-10 per ton in 1879-80, and Rs. 70-10 in 1878-79. Your directors regret to have to report that in February last a clerical error was discovered in the stock on 31st July, 1880, 309 tons of small scantlings having been entered in excess, and the value thereof, at Rs. 25 per ton, say Rs. 7,749, has been written off reserve fund account. Mr. Mackenzie, the manager, resigned his appointment and left the company's service on 31st March. Mr. A. Smythe was appointed his successor. Your directors have to record their sense of the loss the company has sustained by the untimely death of the Honourable Morarjee Goculdass, C.I.E. The vacancy on the board was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy, whose election requires to be confirmed. Messrs. John Cruddas and Khimjee Jeeva retire from the board in accordance with clause 100 of the articles of association, but, being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia has resigned the auditorship, and new auditors will have to be appointed under clause 130 of the articles of association."

The chairman briefly addressed the shareholders on the principal topics of the report. He said the directors were very sorry to have to lay before the meeting such an unsatisfactory report as had been circulated to the shareholders. But it was quite unavoidable for the reasons given at some detail in the report. The directors very much regretted to have lost the services of Mr. Mackenzie, their manager, who was a man in a thousand, possessing great experience and energy in his business, and thoroughly up in the practical working of the trade. The board could not have hoped to retain his services very much longer, as he wanted to start in the trade for himself. The wastage in cutting up was far greater than in former years, having been 14 per cent. in the past year, whereas it was only 5 and 7 per cent. previously, making a difference of about Rs. 23,000 in the earnings. In addition to this, they have had to pay about five rupees per ton more than was paid in the previous year; and these, among other causes, had led to a very small profit during the past year. The attention of the directors had been drawn to the small stuff lying in the company's yard. It was intended to ask a cabinet-maker to utilize the timber now lying waste. Mr. George Gahagan, an independent gentleman, estimated the value; and although his valuation was lower than that of the secretaries and treasurers, and of Mr. Mackenzie, the directors had thought proper to adopt it. They hoped to do much better next year, as the timber in the yard was likely to be used largely for the Port Trust.

The chairman then proposed that the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1881, which had been printed and circulated among the shareholders, be adopted.

Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. W. Warneford, in proposing an amendment, said.—With reference to the highly unsatisfactory report submitted by the directors, I have to point out that the statements put forward therein to account for the falling off of the company's business and for the absence of profit on the year's transactions are misleading and do not correctly represent facts. The decrease in sales is attributed to general depression in business and the limited number of public works, neither of which causes existed in fact; and the decrease is really owing to the late manager having taken a good portion of the company's custom away with him. With regard to the expenditure amounting to a heavier percentage owing to the reduced sales, the following figures will show that such is not the case, but that on the contrary the falling off is in the gross profits. The sales for 1879-80 were in round figures 6,50,000, gross profits Rs. 2,37,000; those for 1880-81 were 4,23,000, and the gross profits in the same ratio would be Rs. 1,54,000. Deducting out of this Rs. 92,000 for actual working expenses, there would be Rs. 62,000 profit. The absence of profit on the year's transactions is attributed partly to the high prices ruling for teak-timber, and partly to its inferior quality. Now with regard to the first, it is to be said that, as the company had at the beginning of the year timber to the value of nearly Rs. 1,50,000 in stock, a rise in prices should have brought increased profit on it, and the fact of the price of timber having risen during the year would not have been detrimental to the company had they bought judiciously and in the best markets. Other dealers have had the same difficulties to contend with, and yet conducted their business with profit. The real cause of the company having bought and sold timber to the extent of Rs. 4,25,000 during the year, not only without profit, but at actual loss, must be looked for in the incompetency of the present management. Some months ago I brought to the notice of the secretaries and treasurers that firms (native and European) were competing against them successfully for contracts for sleepers, lining boards, bottom boards, and other wrought timber, all of which contracts, as there are no other steam saw mills in Bombay, should have come to their company if they bought their timber in the best market and used their mills economically in its conversion. The "clerical error" referred to in the report of 309 tons scantlings is discreditable to all concerned, and could not have occurred had a proper system of stock-taking and comparison of results with the stock books been observed. Considering the large sum paid to directors, secretaries and treasurers, managers, and auditor last year, the shareholders had a right to expect that some one would have seen that this was done. The profit and loss account for the year is made to show a profit of 7,177-7-10, but when the net amount charged to reserve fund is deducted (Rs. 2,079-10-10), and Rs. 6,000 credited to machinery depreciation account the actual loss on the year's working is Rs. 902-3, irrespectively of the Rs 7,749 written off reserve fund for the clerical error. There is one thing in which I feel sure the majority of the shareholders will agree with me—that it is unusual, and certainly undignified, for directors to go touting for proxies to pass their report and accounts.

The chairman.—That has not been done.

Mr. Warneford.—I have letters from gentlemen who say so.

The chairman.—Will you name them?

Mr. Warneford.—I wrote to Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, who, in his reply of the 17th inst., says :—"Dear Sir, the management of the Bombay Saw Mills Company last year has been certainly far from satisfactory; but my hands are tied in consequence of my having already signed a proxy in favour of the passing of the accounts at the shareholders' meeting."

The chairman.—I certainly had no hand in that. I took no steps as a director to get proxies.

Mr. Warneford then proposed as an amendment that the directors' report and balance sheet be not adopted, and that a committee of shareholders be formed to inquire into the working of the company for the past year, and to adopt measures necessary for carrying on the business in a profitable and satisfactory manner in future.

Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosroo Patuck seconded the amendment.

The chairman.—There is one statement of Mr. Warneford to which I must give the most unqualified contradiction, and that is, that the directors had been "touting" for proxies, as he has expressed it. I have not done so, and neither have the other two directors. Mr. Warneford has quite ignored the causes of the falling off of the business last year. The real cause was absence of orders for public works; and I say so from personal experience in the iron trade. (The chairman also referred to some other statements of Mr. Warneford as incorrect.)

On a division, there were six votes for the amendment and five against it.

The chairman.—We have 17 proxies here in favour of the directors, so that the directors' report is carried.

Mr. Warneford.—I think that the names of the proxies should be read to the meeting, and that the directors should explain how they got them.

Mr. Macaulay read out the names.

Mr. Warneford.—Will the directors explain under what circumstances the proxies have been obtained?

Mr. Macaulay.—They have been obtained, as is usual, by the secretaries, in order to get a *quorum* at the meeting.

Mr. Warneford.—It is a very unusual proceeding. The meeting could be adjourned if there was no *quorum*. I have never known a meeting at which there was no *quorum*.

Mr. Macaulay.—Considering that you have only been a shareholder for the last six months—

Mr. Warneford.—I have been since April last.

The chairman.—The directors have not the least objection to a committee of inquiry to inspect the accounts, which have been open to every shareholder; but they know that no inquiry can possiby improve the balance sheet. The directors only object to their management being interfered with. At the same time they have no objection to the appointment of a committee to advise them.

It was proposed by Mr. W. Arnot, and seconded by Mr. W. M. Macaulay, that Messrs. John Cruddas and Khimjee Jewun be re-elected directors of the company; and that the appointment of Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy to the board of directors be confirmed.

Mr. Warneford.—Considering the number of proxies they have got, it is hardly worth while proposing an amendment.

The chairman.—The secretaries were quite justified in getting proxies in order to secure a *quorum*, considering that you yourself were touting for votes.

Mr. Warneford.—I have not been touting for votes. I simply asked for co-operation.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The chairman.—The directors are quite willing, Mr. Warneford, to appoint you an auditor, so that you will have an opportunity of looking closely into the company's affairs. They have nothing to conceal.

Mr. Warneford.—No, thank you; I must decline the appointment.

Mr. Macaulay.—We shall be glad to appoint any body you like to nominate as auditor.

Mr. Warneford.—No. I have nobody to nominate.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosroo Patuck, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee, that Messrs. H. R. Cormack and Dwarkadas Oodowjee be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

The proposition was carried.

The chairman.—That is all the business. I may say again that the directors will be very glad to allow any shareholder full inspection of the accounts, and to afford every facility for an inquiry into the company's affairs; but, as I have already said, no investigation can improve the balance sheet.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MACPHERSON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following additional subscriptions are acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer :—

Herbert Birdwood, C. S.	Rs.	50
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.	,,	50
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.	,,	50
Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee	,,	50
Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee.	,,	50
Thomas Blaney	,,	25
American Mission Sunday school, Panchgani ..	,,	5

ALLOWING A CRIMINAL LUNATIC TO ESCAPE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case against Gunput Keshew and Bhow Narayen, who stood charged with allowing a criminal lunatic named Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Acharia to escape from their legal custody on the 24th ultimo, was resumed.

Mr. G. W. Kanitkar, who appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 1, having addressed the court, the evidence of two witnesses, asylum peons, was taken. Their statement went to show that they were not able to see from the asylum whether Bhow Narayen visited the house of Gunput Keshew.

The magistrate then convicted the prisoners, and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF STABBING IN THE FORT.

ON Thursday night last, at about 10-30, Ebrahim Peeroo, a domestic servant, inflicted three wounds with a table-knife on Joseph Gomese, another servant in the employ of parties residing on the third floor of Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone-circle, Fort. It appears that about the time in question Rose Mary, the wife of Gomese, and Chema, the wife of Ebrahim, were fighting in the cookhouse on the third floor of the building, and Chema appears to have been roughly used by Rose, one of her front teeth being knocked out. Her husband, Ebrahim, became enraged at this, and rushed at Gomese with a table-knife and inflicted three wounds on him, one on the head, the other above the left collar-bone, and the third on the left side of his chest. One of the wounds is said to be very severe, but none of them are likely to prove fatal. After Ebrahim struck Gomese with the knife he went downstairs and made a complaint to police constable No. 465 A., to the effect that he and his wife, Chema, had been severely beaten. Upon inquiries made by Inspector Boorer, Ebrahim admitted that while Gomese was beating his wife, Chema, he stabbed him with a table-knife, and also produced from beneath a door-mat the knife with which he said he had assaulted Gomese. The knife, when produced, bore stains of blood. Gomese's wife, Rose Mary, and a girl about eleven years of age bear testimony to having seen Ebrahim assaulting Gomese with a knife similar to that produced by Ebrahim. Gomese was subsequently removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

Ebrahim Peeroo was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with causing grievous hurt to Joseph Gomese with a knife. The complainant being laid up in hospital, the case was postponed for hearing to the 4th proximo, and the prisoner was bailed—Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance, and two sureties in a sum of Rs. 500 each.

Rose Mary Gomese was also charged before the same magistrate yesterday with causing hurt to Chema. The magistrate postponed the hearing of this case also to the 4th proximo, the prisoner being held to bail in a sum of Rs. 50 for her appearance on that date.

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TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LEAGUE PROCLAIMED A CRIMINAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 10 p. m.

The Land League has been proclaimed this evening to be a criminal organization, and it is announced that all future meetings under its auspices will be dispersed by force.

ARREST OF THE SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Dorrish, the new secretary of the Land League, has been arrested.

MORE ARRESTS.

Three arrests were made to-day on charges of treason-felony.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

The 31st Regiment, Colonel T. E. Swettenham, left Dover for Ireland to-day.

MR. FORSTER GUARDED IN DUBLIN.

Mr. Forster was escorted from Dublin Castle by mounted police.

REMOVAL OF THE LAND LEAGUE HEAD-QUARTERS TO FRANCE.

It is proposed to make the Land League head-quarters at Boulogne.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE AGITATORS.

Messages have been received from America promising support to the League.

ATTITUDE OF THE BISHOPS.

Dr. Croke, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, protests against the non-payment of rent doctrine enunciated by the Land League leaders in their recent manifesto.

THE LAND ACT TO BE VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.

At the opening sitting of the Land Commission Mr. Justice O'Hagan explained the procedure it is intended to pursue, and announced the resolve of the Court to administer the Land Act vigorously.

CASES ALREADY BEFORE THE COURT.

Three hundred and forty cases have been brought by tenants claiming to have their rents fixed.

The interests of the landlords will be defended by the Irish Land Committee and Property Defence Association.

The court was crowded.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was amongst those present.

CAPTURE OF HERAT BY THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

News requiring confirmation has been received that a letter from Abdul Kudus Khan had reached the Amir announcing the capture of Herat by himself and the Char Aimaks under Aubia Khan and Yalantush Khan, son of the late Khan Aga. A battle was fought outside the city, in the course of which the Herati infantry regiment deserted Ayoub Khan, and the city was occupied without resistance.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT KANDAHAR.

On receipt of the news a salute of 31 guns was fired, and Kandahar was ordered to be illuminated for seven nights.

RESTORATION OF TRANQUILLITY.

The Amir has publicly announced the rebellion and subsequent defeat of the Wardaks and Kohistanis by Sirdar Ahmed Khan, and the complete restoration of tranquillity.

CHAMAN EVACUATED.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Chaman was evacuated by troops this morning, and is now held by local levies, who will remain there during the winter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The announcement that the head-quarters of the Land League had been transferred to Liverpool is now declared to have been premature.

A letter from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel has been published, energetically protesting against the manifesto recently issued by the Land League, which exhorted tenants to pay no rents.

A proclamation has been issued declaring the Land League to be an illegal organization, and that its meetings will be forcibly dispersed if necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Dorrish has been appointed temporary Secretary of the Land League.

The towns of Derry and Drogheda have been proclaimed.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

President Arthur has ordered that on the anniversary of the centenary of the taking of Yorktown from the British during the American War of Independence, the British flag shall be saluted, as a token of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, and as a mark of respect to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

His Majesty the King of Italy will visit Vienna shortly, probably about the end of this month.

FOUNDERING OF A LARGE STEAMER.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

News has reached here that the steamer Konig der Nederlanden, bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, broke her shaft on the 4th instant, and foundered the next day in latitude 5° south and longitude 64° east. The steamer Wyberton, on the 11th instant, picked up one of the Konig's boats, containing thirty-eight souls. No tidings have been heard of the other six boats, containing the remainder of the crew and passengers to the number of 175, which had proceeded in the direction of the Chagos Archipelago.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this evening.

PORT SAID, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 7 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¼
4½ ,, ,,	90¼
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	100¼
3 ,, Consols for account	99¼
3 ,, French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,500,000	Inc.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£21,400,000	Dec.	£600,000
Bullion	£21,300,000	Inc.	£200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

Arrival—Clan Maclean.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 20.

At 10 p.m.	78·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

At 6 a.m.	75·3
,, 10 a.m.	82·1
,, 2 p.m.	88·8
,, 4 p.m.	86·6

We are afraid the Tramway Company will not be able to open their new Grant-road extension for traffic on the 1st of November, as, we see, Mr. Kittredge's mission in search of horses has so far failed, and he has had to go on from Madras to Calcutta. In Madras, a local paper says, there was not a horse to spare. Mr. Kittredge left Madras on Monday last in the s. s. Nepaul for Calcutta. There are plenty of horses in Calcutta, several ships having come in with them from Australia within the last month ; and the *Asian* says this year's importations are an exceptionally good lot.

Sir T. Madhava Rao's son, who has been for some time attached to the Hyderabad Residency on probation, the *Jame Jamshed* says, will be appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar on his assumption of the *gadee*. The salary of the appointment is in keeping with the high scale prevailing at present in the Baroda territory, being Rs. 1,000 per month.

Colonel G. D. Pritchard, Royal Engineers, has reverted to the Imperial Establishment on promotion, and has received orders to proceed home.

It gives the Poona *Dnyan Prakash* "unmixed satisfaction to be able to state on the authority of our own correspondent at Kolhapur that His Highness the Maharaja is now progressing satisfactorily, and that the measures recently taken by the Government of Sir James Fergusson have produced a salutary effect upon His Highness the Maharaja's health. Our correspondent further tells us that, according to Dr. Sinclair, Civil Surgeon at Kolhapur and in medical charge of His Highness, the Maharaja will be all right again by the end of the current month." We are afraid the correspondent takes a very sanguine view of the case. Our own information goes to show that the young chief's malady is much too serious to be allayed so quickly and easily.

The South-East Wynaad Gold-mining Company commenced crushing three weeks ago, and, according to a telegram received in Madras, the out-turn has averaged, so far, one ounce of gold to the ton of stone. The quantity crushed is not stated.

A local contemporary was wrong in stating that the steamer Empress of India was to sail yesterday for Jeddah, having on board "two hundred pilgrims" who left Bombay on the chance of reaching Mecca in time for the *hadj*. The fact is that the Empress of India, having had all her repairs completed, left Bombay at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday last with only 100 passengers, who were all well aware that they had no prospect whatever of reaching Jeddah in time to be present at the performance of the grand ceremony at Mecca on the 2nd November.

The Goa authorities seem to have made up their minds to do their best to destroy what little trade the port possesses. Five days' quarantine for arrivals from Bombay has been declared, because a passenger who arrived there on the 15th instant suffering from fever died the next day in the lazaretto. Steamers and patimars have been ordered to anchor off Reis Magos, and all passengers landing are subjected to five days' quarantine.

Quarrels amongst newspapers are not uncommon in print, but they seldom, fortunately, take so serious a form of the unpleasant dispute now pending between the two papers of Bangalore, the *Post* and the *Spectator*, and their respective proprietors and editors. Mr. A. C. Houston, editor of the *Daily Post*, has filed an information before Major Maltby, the chief magistrate of the station, charging Mr. Francis Goodall, Mr. Edward Kent, and Mr. Lazaro Flory, respectively part-proprietor and editor, part-proprietor, and printer of the *Spectator*, with publishing certain imputations against him, "intending to harm, or having reason to believe that such imputations would harm," his character and reputation in Bangalore. It seems that an article appeared in the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 15th instant, headed "Who is the Skunk ?" in which, to quote Mr. Houston's information, it was stated that "'the individual in question,' meaning the informant, 'came here under a cloud ; he was on the editorial staff of a daily paper in Madras, and while there behaved in such a manner as to necessitate him to sever his connection with that journal ;' and further that 'having heard' (meaning that he, the informant, had heard) 'the request made to and granted by the editor of the paper on whose staff he was, he' (meaning the informant) 'made use of the intelligence in a most cowardly and underhand manner ;' which allegation is false and untrue. And further that 'we' (meaning the editor of the *Bangalore Spectator*) 'blush for our brethren of the press, when we have to state that the person' (meaning the informant) 'denied his own handwriting,' which is wholly false and untrue. And further that 'we' (meaning the *Bangalore Spectator*) 'have shown the public his true character, and whatever in future he may do while he disgraces this place with his presence, we shall pass him by (metaphorically) as a coalheaver whom we had knocked down'—thereby meaning to impute that informant was a disgrace to Bangalore."

It seems that measures are not to be taken, after all, to punish the Afridi tribes for their recent offences on the frontier ; but the matter is merely to be left in the hands of the local authorities with orders to make all smooth again. It appears to be argued that Kamal Khan, who led the attacks upon the picquet at Peshawur and the quarter-guard at Kohat, is an individual ruffian fighting for his own hand, and that his fellow tribesmen, by burning his hut and destroying his household gods, have absolved themselves from blame. The Afridi *jirga* has been summoned to Peshawur to listen to the reproaches of the Commissioner, and, of course, the *maliks* will be profuse in their protestations of friendliness, and free with their curses against their hero Kamal Khan. How the representatives of the Zukka Khel will explain the raid in the Bara Valley by members of their clan, it is difficult to imagine ; but an Afridi headman is an adept at dissimulation, and no doubt the old story will be repeated of certain reckless *budmashes* being beyond the control of their chiefs. This stereotyped excuse, the *Pioneer* remarks, should at least be estimated at its proper value by experienced frontier officers : "it means really that while the headmen are willing to take the handsome subsidies paid to them by Government, they at the same time wink at the attacks upon villages in British territory by the more daring tribesmen. The *jirga* will probably be told that further outrages will not be tolerated—it is customary to give this warning—and they will then be dismissed as usual, more convinced than ever that the Sirkar is tired of war and its troubles, and will never venture to occupy the Kohistan in which they have made their homes. Is not the time ripe for undeceiving them ?"

The interview graciously granted by the Empress of India to one of the Zenana Mission ladies gives the *Bombay Samachar* an opportunity of impressing on the native community the great advantage of training some of their ladies in the medical line. It is actually a desideratum, says the writer, speaking from his knowledge of the hardships zenana women in India suffer owing to their repugnance to be treated by male doctors. If some native ladies were educated as physicians, there is no knowing what an amount of good they might work, not in the medical line only, but by carrying into the most obscure recesses of ignorance and superstition the mellowing influences of education and enlightenment. If there is a field anywhere in the world where gifted women have a mission to fulfil it is in India ; and the *Samachar* thinks the time has come when the more enlightened women of this country should become utilitarian, and, both directly and indirectly, endeavour to dispel the darkness of the zenana.

The *Jame Jamshed* deplores the backwardness of native commercial enterprise in India, and instances the manufacture of paper as one of the numerous branches of industry which are neglected in spite of all conditions requisite for their successful prosecution being at hand. There is enough raw material in all parts of the country out of which first-rate paper could be made, there is capital, and there is labour ; and yet because nobody has been sensible enough to undertake the business, all India has to depend for its paper supply, even of inferior sorts, almost solely on far-off countries. The *Jame* further complains that when some adventurous persons do undertake a new thing, the people generally will not support them. Excellent beer has been brewed for years past at Mussoorie, Simla, and other hill stations, yet because the cost does not fall far short of the European article, or because the people here have some kind of notion that a thing of European make is necessarily superior to the same sort of article made in India, Indian-brewed beer has scarcely found a market. The paper regrets the apathy of the people, which has made India, in spite of her copious and varied resources, completely dependent on distant regions not half so well favoured by nature.

There is a vast amount of unutilized water-power in India. The Karakwasla water-power was advertised to let recently by the Bombay Government, we believe without finding any one to make use of it, and now we see a similar course is being followed by the Punjab Government with reference to the enormous water-power now running to waste at the falls on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals. After making a deduction of nearly 50 per cent. for unavoidable waste of power in converting the motion of the water into useful work, there still remains more than 25,000 horse-power available. This the Government are prepared to lease, for the first three years without payment, and afterwards at rates gradually increasing during seventeen years to a maximun of about six and-a-half annas per diem per horse-power, a rate equal to about a fourth of the cost of developing the same power by steam. Of the power available, there is at present less than one per cent. utilized, principally by the "Punjab Sugar Works Company" and the "Egerton Woollen Mills Company." The greater part of the power is available in the Gurdaspur district, in which the crops raised include, in acres, food-grains 511,000, pulses 115,000, drugs and spices 15,000, oil-seeds 22,000, fibres 26,000, sugar-cane 45,000 per annum. The falls are close together, so that if the machinery required a greater fall than is available in one place, two or several falls could be combined. Metalled roads pass near many of the falls, and a railway is about to be constructed from Amritsar to Pathankote, which will pass near most of them.

A Singapore paper states that "considerable excitement and some alarm was occasioned"—not unnaturally, we should think—"among residents in the vicinity of the race-course, by the announcement that on Wednesday morning a tigress had escaped from its cage on the premises No. 1, Campong Java-road, not far from the course, and that a reward of $50 would be paid to any one who should shoot it. The alarm was allayed the same evening, when Inspector Allen and a posse of police, having learnt that the tigress had taken refuge among some undergrowth at the back of the race-course stables, succeeded after some difficulty, and some wild firing, in bringing her down by a shot in the breast. Luckily, no one was hit by stray bullets."

The *Straits Times* states that the Sikh contingent appears to have been the one thing that was needed for the improvement of our (the Singapore) police force. The men lately sent from India, however, do not appear equal in appearance and physique to the stalwart soldierly-looking men brought up in the first batch by Assistant Superintendent Stevens ; and it being deemed desirable to increase the contingent, that officer has been sent to India to recruit more men of the same stamp as those first selected by him.

The first telegraph line in China, from Shanghai to Chinkiang, had been laid before the last China mail left. During the progress of the work of laying the line, a Shanghai paper announced that from Soochow to Changchow, the agriculturists of the adjacent country pulled up and destroyed, through Feng-shiu motives, many of the poles that had been erected in that district, and troops had to be accordingly despatched to protect the line.

A registry for Chinese servants has been opened in Shanghai, under Chinese auspices, and with the consent of the Municipal Council. A similar institution for native servants in Bombay would be an advantage.

A China paper notes that Siemens' electric light has commenced working at the Foochow Arsenal.

The *North China Herald* of the 27th September announced :—"H. E. the Grand Secretary Li will attend the final obsequies of the late Eastern Empress in about a week hence. The ceremonial will be, it is said, on a scale of probably unprecedented magnificence. The place of sepulture, with its groves, halls, and temples, is one of the finest works of Chinese art, and for splendour and beauty is quite unique. It is said that the tombs of the two Empresses will each cost six millions of taels. There will be an important political meeting of the great Chinese and Manchus when the ceremonies are over, and many changes in army and navy systems and organization generally are expected."

There is room for improvement in our meat supply in India ; and the following paragraph from the *Melbourne Argus* appears to indicate how a superior supply may be obtained :—"A testing took place a few days ago of meat preserved by the process patented by Messrs. A. Lee, J. Wallace, and R. W. Knox, at a luncheon given at the temporary works, Collins-street east. Legs and loins of mutton and ribs of beef which had been preserved six months ago were placed upon the table, and were duly tested. The unanimous opinion of the company was that the meat is a great advance upon the preserved meats which have hitherto been put upon the market. The complaint has been that preserved meats are over-cooked, and, moreover, that the shape of the joint is lost. Under the Lee process, however, the joints cannot be distinguished from ordinary household joints, and they are cooked no more than household joints are. The mutton eaten on this occasion had 'the juice in it.' The meat has been tried on shipboard, in England, and in India, and the testimonials received speak in the highest terms of the article. Strangers, it is said, have no suspicion when partaking of it that they are eating other than fresh meat."

At Melbourne, the *Argus* says, the news received by telegram of the death of President Garfield occasioned a universal feeling of regret, and elicited strong expressions of detestation of the crime to which he fell a victim. Immediate expression was given to this feeling in an address to the President of the United States adopted by the Legislative Assembly. At a largely attended meeting of American citizens held at the American Consulate on the following day a resolution was adopted expressing detestation and horror at the dastardly outrage that had deprived the nation of its Chief Magistrate, and plunged the whole people into mourning. It also expressed deep sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the family of the late President. It was resolved that a message of condolence should be forwarded without delay ; and a resolution was adopted requesting Americans in the colony to wear crape upon the left arm for a period of thirty days, and to close their places of business and half-mast their flags on the day appointed for the late President's funeral.

The Australian papers give particulars of an extensive robbery at the Bank of Victoria, a parcel containing a miscellaneous collection of notes, amounting to £2,540, having mysteriously disappeared. It seems that after the bank was closed one afternoon, the receiving teller made up his accounts, and placed nine bundles of notes, including one bundle of £2,540, which had been taken during the day, on a table behind the counter, and they were subsequently locked up by his assistant in a tin box and handed over to the assistant manager. On the following morning, when business was resumed, the large bundle of notes was missing. A thorough investigation was at once made in the bank, as it was thought that the notes might have been mislaid, but without success, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police. When the last mail left the detectives were still investigating the case, nothing having been discovered to clear up the mystery.

In the course of an article on the Electrical Exhibition at Paris the *Saturday Review* has the following about the Brush machine :—Mr. Lane Fox's lamps are supplied by a Brush machine, for which a very ingenious current regulator is exhibited, consisting of a resistance formed of loose plates of carbon, inserted as a shunt in the circuit of the field magnets ; these carbon plates can be pressed together by the armature of an electro-magnet, the coils of which form part of the line circuit, the result being that if the current through the lamps grows too strong, the magnet attracts the armature more strongly, thus pressing the carbon plates closer together. This lowers their resistance, and causes them to cut out more of the current which excites the field magnets, and so reduce their inducing power and diminish the line current.

The recent army manœuvres in Russia do not seem to have been an unmitigated success. Owing to the narrow limits of the battle-field chosen for the sham fight, several of the spectators were run over by the artillery ; two being killed on the spot. The cavalry also disposed of other unfortunate people who had come to look on. The officer commanding the 2nd Division of Infantry Guards was thrown from his horse, and severely, perhaps mortally, injured. After the sham fight was over, General Von Smidt, disgusted at the opinions expressed concerning the behaviour of the troops under his command, emptied the six chambers of his revolver into himself, and died a few hours afterwards.

BOMBAY.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Cathay (s), from Sydney.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Euphrates (s), to Kurrachee ; Rohilla (s), Australia ; Daphne, Trieste ; Orchis (s), Liverpool.

Fall of a Wall.—The back wall of house No. 50, 2nd Bhoiwada, fell on Thursday evening last. No personal injury was caused.

A Vagrant.—A European named Herman White was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Wilful Trespass.—Hunmunta Nursoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilfully trespassing without any reasonable excuse into the dwelling house of Sewaklall Kursondas, residing at Jugjewun Keekah-street. He was fined Rs. 10.

Bad Roads at Colaba.—"Carl" writes to us to complain of the "disgraceful state" of the roads in Lower, Upper, and Middle Colaba. He says there is "a disgusting accumulation of rubbish of every description," and "innumerable ruts all over the roads."

Swimming Match.—A "public competition in swimming" is advertised to take place on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at the Girgaum Gymnasium and Swimming-bath. Sixteen prizes are offered ; and "pupils of the bath, as well as outsiders," are invited to compete.

Arrest of Seamen Deserters.—Constable Rennie arrested, on Thursday last, James McFayden, a seaman who had deserted from H. M. ship Ranger, and placed him on board his vessel. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 12. The same police officer, on the same day, arrested a fireman deserter from the steamship Bretton Hall, and received a reward of Rs. 10.

A Refractory Seaman.—William George, a steward of the P. and O. Company's steamship Rohilla, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that vessel, of which he is an articled seaman. The prisoner, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined two days' pay, and also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

A Dialogue.—As a specimen of native sarcasm, the following dialogue, which is given in the *Daturdoo*, a sort of vernacular *Punch*, is worth reproducing :—

Some Conversation between two thorough Inseparables.

Times of India.......... In swollen garb.
Bombay Gazette........ In his original form.

Times of India (twirling his moustache).—Now, Sir, what say you ? How fine your servant looks ! You see my grandeur and my swelling size ! I have increased my food, and this is the fortunate result. You poor fellows !

Bombay Gazette (smiling).—Sir, be you quiet ; do not try to frighten me by these hollow exhibitions. Your body is indeed swollen, but where is the necessary flesh and blood ? This very swelling will prove to be your principal source of weakness. The increased food of which you so much boast does not appear to be solid or to have added to the substance of your brains. Believe me, Sir, I predict that in time you will glady get back to your old form. If you will not listen to reason, you will listen to necessity. Good morning.

[*Times* is nervous and commences an examination of the swelling which he at first took pride in.]

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council there were present, Dr. Cook, chairman, Captain H. Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Colonel Hancock, Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

The Council proceeded with the further consideration of the budget estimates for 1882. While the estimates for general superintendence departments were being considered, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik introduced the motion, of which he had given notice at the last meeting of the Council, regarding the appointment of a personal assistant to the Municipal Commissioner. He said that having carefully looked into section 26 of the Act, which referred to the point, he would propose that a sum of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 be placed under the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, as a contribution to be paid by the Commissioner to a Deputy Commissioner to be appointed by him. The appointment was proposed to be given to the Secretary to the Town Council, and it was to be so arranged that he should receive the allowance in addition to his salary as Secretary. Section 26 of the Act, as it stood now, would not allow of his taking advantage of the additional allowance. Their Secretary, Mr. Barrow, the Rao Saheb remarked, was a very painstaking official, who really did more work than he was called upon to do as Secretary to the Town Council. In fact, work had accumulated upon him considerably on account of the drainage, Bhunderwada, and other works under construction. Under similar circumstances they had raised the salary of the Controller, but were, unfortunately, debarred from so doing in the case of Mr. Barrow.

After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, that provision be made in the Municipal Commissioner's office for a sum of Rs. 300 a month for a personal assistant, and that a like amount be also entered in the Town Council department for the extra salary of the Secretary to the Town Council, it being understood, should the law hereafter permit, that the Commissioner would appoint Mr. Barrow a deputy—in which case only Rs. 500 additional expenditure would be necessary.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The total sum fixed for the Town Council, Corporation, Municipal Commissioner's establishment, and Controller's Department was Rs. 1,37,831, as against Rs. 126,544 in 1881.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION-DEPARTMENTS.

The sum fixed for Assessor's and Collector's establishment (including remission and refund branch) was Rs. 82,088 ; music and other licenses establishment, Rs. 1,140. Port Trust and railway departments, Rs. 33,250 ; Customs department (tobacco duty), Rs. 15,326 ; the whole amounting to Rs. 1,31,804, being Rs. 2,310 over the estimates for 1881.

POLICE.

The cost of the police force was fixed at Rs. 3,62,056, as against Rs. 3,53,436 in 1881. The cost of the police hospital establishment was passed at the same amount as the previous year, namely, Rs. 7,798. The amount for the Fire Brigade was raised from Rs. 27,700 to Rs. 75,151. The grand total came to Rs. 4,45,005, as against Rs. 3,89,434 in 1881.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The amount for supervision and conservancy branch was fixed at Rs. 6,99,794 ; for markets and slaughter-houses, Rs. 71,257 ; for registration of births and deaths, Rs. 19,026 ; for milch-cattle stables and rooms, Rs. 2,236 ; and for vaccination, Rs. 11,131. The total amounted to Rs. 8,15,375, being about a thousand rupees less than that in 1881.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The salary of Mr. McEwen, Assistant Engineer, was raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per mensem. The total for the establishment was consequently raised from Rs. 70,598 in 1881 to Rs. 72,380 for 1882. The amount for lighting was passed at Rs. 2,63,052 ; for watering, Rs. 52,889 ; for water-works, Rs. 63,065 ; and for drainage, Rs. 46,772. The total was raised from Rs. 7,77,344 in 1881 to Rs. 7,84,325.

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC GARDENS.

The estimate for Victoria Gardens was Rs. 22,045 ; and the total for all gardens came to Rs. 24,729.

NEW WORKS.

The following is a list of assignments made under different heads :—Municipal building fund, Rs. 50,000 ; fund for new roads, Rs. 30,000 ; improvements to slaughter-houses and meat markets, Rs. 21,5,000. Purchase of Frere-road Main, Rs. 20,000 ; improvement of Oomercary Sewer-road and the road at the back of P. W. buildings, Rs. 2,873 ; construction of new police chowkeys, Rs. 3,600 ; construction of police quarters by Crawford Market, Rs. 10,000 ; construction of foot-path, on De Lisle-road and of side drain on Parel-road, Rs. 7,000 ; construction of milch-cattle stables, Rs. 32,000 ; enlargement of Mody-bay stables, Rs. 20,000 ; enclosing Arthur-road cemetery Rs. 2,500 ; raising portion of Haines-road cemetry Rs. 3,000 ; improving water-supply to Foras-road stables, Rs. 500 ; construction of twenty new urinals, Rs. 800 ; making and replacing street name, boards and new number plates for houses, Rs. 8,960 ; new water posts, Fort and Malabar Hill, Rs. 3,600 ; new lighting (including maintenance) at Gibbs-road, Rs. 3,500 ; Carnac Bunder (one light), Rs. [illegible] ; Cumballa Hill, Rs. 700 ; and [illegible] lighting to certain streets (as per separate list) Rs. 10,000. The aggregate of the grant amounts to Rs. 3,01,178.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 300 from savings in Section III., Repairs to Plant, Water-Works, Engineer's Budget, to meet the cost of repairing the embankment of the Tulsi Main under the Rifle Butt at Bandora, the embankment having been washed away by the late heavy monsoon.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 1,705-7 from savings in the Budget grant for interest and instalment on the new Consolidated Tulsi Loan, to meet the cost of leather waist-belts and frogs purchased by the Police Commissioner (Police Commissioner's Budget).

Memoranda from the Commissioner, forwarding progress reports by the Executive Engineer on Special Duty, of house connection work for the weeks ending 1st and 8th instant, were submitted. The returns show that the total number of houses surveyed and of connections estimated for up to 8th idem was 4,629, that the number of houses remaining to be surveyed up to ditto was 1,003, and that the number of connections remaining to be estimated for up to ditto was 1,071.

The Council adjourned at about 6 p. m.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, October 23.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 243 and 6.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 370, 225, and 298.

Wednesday, October 26.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

Thursday, October 27.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday, October 28.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—St. Simon and St. Jude.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, October 23.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 193 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169, 178, and 20.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

Week-day.—Thursday, 6-30 p. m. Lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the ship Bretton Hall, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

Afloat.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. ; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. ; and at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Bretton Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 o'clock and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

HOW WE ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

In the five months ending the 31st of August last, the Government of India imported stores to the value of over 109 lakhs. It will be interesting to watch the effect, on the returns, of the policy of the Government with regard to the purchase of stores in India. It is too soon as yet, however, to detect any change. There is indeed a considerable falling off in the figures, if we compare the value of government stores imported during the period reported on, with the value for the same months of the previous year ; but on the other hand, the stores imported in the single month of August last, cost much more than the stores imported in August 1880. Taking the returns for the five months, it appears that more than twice as much apparel has been imported this year ; three times as much "chemical products and preparations ;" over twice as much hardware and cutlery ; nearly twice as much ale, beer, and porter. All this was imported by the State. When we come to the stores imported by private enterprise, the theory that the English in India, not only as a governing body but also as individuals, should depend less on importation is illustrated in a striking way. We spent in five months 21½ lakhs in getting clothes from home. If the Government of India would set the example of wearing Indian fabrics, the same benefit might be gained as follow the use of sealing wax and tape of Indian manufacture. Over a lakh was spent during the same period on cabinet-ware and furniture ; when all the time, furniture, whether plain or decorated, is made by natives in India. We wasted nearly nine lakhs in getting tea from China and other countries. Partly owing to our vicious teaching, India imported nearly three lakhs worth of anyline dyes. Nearly 12 lakhs were spent on jewellery and plate ; and over 14 lakhs on ale, beer and porter—in spite of the cunning of Indian jewellers, and the excellence of hillbeer. Cannot lucifer matches be made in India—we are importing them at the rate of a lakh's worth a month ? Over 20 lakhs' worth of paper and pasteboard was imported into India during the five months and nearly 5 lakhs' worth of stationary. We considered it impossible to amuse ourselves without 3½ lakhs worth of imported "toys and requisites for games ;" and with a forest department, we needed half a lakh's worth of ornamental wood from abroad.—*Pioneer*.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·903
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·788
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	74·1
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	223

* From midnight to midnight.

MADAME BLAVATSKY AND THE *SATURDAY REVIEW*.

(TO THE EDITOR "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.")

Sir,—In a recent issue you re-published an article from the *Saturday Review*, which, amongst other equally erroneous statements, designated Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky "unscrupulous adventurers."

I enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to the editor of the *Saturday Review*, in regard to this article.

As you have seen fit to publish these false accusations, you will, I am sure, see the propriety of similarly publishing my enclosed refutation of them.—I am Sir, Yours Obediently,

A. O. Hume.

(TO THE EDITOR "SATURDAY REVIEW.")

Sir,—In a recent issue, (that of September 3rd, 1881) you noticed a copy of a journal, the *Theosophist*, which had been sent to you from India by some native gentleman ; and in commenting on this publication and on the subjects with which it professes to deal, you took occasion to call Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott a couple of "unscrupulous adventurers," and you further expressed a doubt as to "whether Colonel Olcott's title was earned in the war of secession or at the bar of a drinking saloon."

As regards Colonel Olcott's title, the printed papers which I send by this same mail will prove to you that, that gentleman is an officer of the American Army, who rendered good service during the war (as will be seen from the letters of the Judge Advocate-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Treasury), and who was sufficiently well known and esteemed in his own country to induce the President of the United States to furnish him with an autograph letter of introduction and recommendation to all Ministers and Consuls of the United States, on the occasion of his leaving America for the East, at the close of 1878.

Surely this is scarcely the kind of man to whom the epithet "unscrupulous adventurer" can be justly applied.

I may add, from my own knowledge, that a purer minded, more noble, or more self-devoted gentleman than Colonel Olcott does not exist. He may be right or wrong in his belief, but to the cause of that belief he has devoted his fortune, energies, and the remainder of his life ; and while I can quite understand many treating him as a fanatic, I confess that I am surprised at a paper, of the high class to which the *Saturday Review* belongs, denouncing *such* a man as an "unscrupulous adventurer."

As regards Madame Blavatsky (in Russia still

"Son Excellence
Madame la Genérale
Heléne P. Blavatsky,"

though she dropped all titles on becoming a naturalised American citizen), she is the widow of General N. V. Blavatsky, Governor, during the Crimean War, and for many years, of Erivan in Armenia. She is the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hahn, of the Russian Horse Artillery, and grand-daughter of Princess Dolgorouki of the elder branch, which died with her. The present Princess Dolgorouki belongs to the younger branch. The Countess Ida V Hahn Hahn was Madame Blavatsky's father's first cousin. Her father's mother married after her husband's death, Prince Vassiltchikoff. General Fadayeff, well known even to English readers, is her mother's youngest brother. She is well known to Prince Loris Melikoff, and all who were on the staff, or in society when Prince Michael S. Woronzoff was Viceroy of the Caucasus. Prince Emile V. Sayn Wittgensteine, cousin of the late Empress of Russia, was an intimate friend of hers, and corresponded with her to the day of his death, as has done his brother Ferdinand, who lately commanded some Regiment (Cossacks of the guard I think) in Turkestan. Her aunt Madame de Witté, who like the rest of her family correspond regularly with her, and indeed her whole family, are well known to Prince Doudonkoff Karsakoff, at present Governor-General of Odessa.

I could add the names of scores of other Russian nobles who are all well acquainted with her ; for she is as well known and connected in Russia as Lady Hester Stanhope was in England ; but I think I have said enough to convince any impartial person that she is scarcely the kind of woman likely to be an "unscrupulous adventuress."

Ladies are not generally prone to taking fancies to outside ladies ; there is very commonly a little suppressed sex-jealousy of those especially who are cleverer than themselves ; but Madame Blavatsky has lived for months at a time in my house, and is certainly one of the cleverest women I ever met, and yet all the ladies in my house have learnt to love dearly this energetic, crotchety, impulsive, self-devoted old woman. Any one may set her down as a mystic or a visionary, but no one who knows her can doubt her all-consuming faith in the mission to which she has sacrificed her life.

But, after all, can you rightly call people adventurers who not only make no money out of the cause they espouse, but on the contrary, spend on it every farthing that they can spare from their private means ? If not, then, assuredly Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky are not adventurers, for to my certain knowledge they have spent on the Theosophical Society over £2,000 (two thousand pounds) more than its total receipts. The accounts have been regularly audited, printed, and published, so that any one may satisfy themselves on this head.

But it will be asked what is this grand cause ? It is the formation and development of the Theosophical Society, the objects of which as stated in the published rules are as follows :—

First.—To form the nucleus of an Universal Brotherhood of Humanity.

Second.—To study Aryan literature, religion, and science.

Third.—To vindicate the importance of this enquiry.

Fourth.—To explore the hidden mysteries of nature, and the latent powers of man.

Now, these objects may be considered Utopian or visionary, but they seem to me innocent enough, and hardly the kind of objects that would satisfy unscrupulous adventurers.

But it may well be asked, if all this be so, how comes it that the *Theosophist*, the organ of these excellent people, and of this blameless society, and nominally edited by Madame Blavatsky herself, has repeatedly contained, not only the most feeble trash, but paragraphs utterly indefensible, both in taste and tone ?

In the first place, our dear Old Lady, overwhelmed with work, has not unfrequently passed for press without duly looking at them, articles and extracts, that with fuller consideration she would have unhesitatingly rejected. In the second place, the founders of a society, now spread over the whole country, the members of which, including affiliated institutions, number something not far from one hundred thousand, have to be away from head-quarters for months together, and then the paper has to be left to zealous, well-meaning, native volunteer assistant editors, who have occasionally made the most atrocious mistakes in what they printed. All this is at an end now, and nothing will henceforth appear that has not been passed and carefully considered by the editor.

There are many other misconceptions involved in the article under reference, to which objection might reasonably be taken ; but these are perhaps of less importance. All I desire now to make clear is that, so far from being "unscrupulous adventurers," Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky are very worthy, unworldly, unselfish, pure-minded people, who are devoting their time, their property, and their lives, to a cause, which, even if Utopian, is unobjectionable, and may incidentally be productive (indeed it already has been so) of much good.—I remain, yours obediently,

(Signed) A. O. Hume,
(Late Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN RACING REMINISCENCES.*

The world had gone a rough with George Gooch before he came to Dehra with Dignum, so he had to eat the bitter bread of dependence, and to put up with many a caustic remark on his so-called bumping up and down in the saddle. Bar Jack Irving, old George was the finest horseman I have ever seen in India, and had "hands," head, and courage unsurpassed by few jockies in England. But climate and trouble "told" a bit on George's once clear brain and fearless heart, and at times he was not all that he might have been. The winning mount I gave him on Ranelagh helped to bring him round, and I have no doubt but that he felt a 10lb. better man as he romped in lengths ahead of his master, than he did before I gave him a leg-up. Shortly after the Dehra Meeting he went with Dignum to Meerut, where the race came off, the story of which has furnished subject for many a laugh and unkind comment. Few of us are big-minded enough not to secretly rejoice at the misfortune of our friends. Then how natural is it for us to shout for joy when our rivals fall into the pit ! In the fulness of the heart how many lies doth not the mouth speak ? At Meerut Abu Janub and Abdul Raymon were both declared to start for a certain race. The stable knew that the latter was the better of the two at Dehra, and accordingly backed him in the lotteries as if the event was over. If a little *finesse* was employed in executing the commission, it was not more than many professed turf purists are only too glad to practice when they get the chance. Dignum had the mount on the pony ; while Gooch was put on the second string. Some sportsmen who had invested heavily on Abu Janub, promised old George a handsome present if he won, which he did with great ease, and could not help showing off his delight at beating his own party and riding after the fashion of the "train band Captain" at the finish, in front of Abdul Raymon, and shouting "Do I bump in the saddle, Mr. Dignum ?" Dignum certainly thought that the pony would have beaten the grey, and explained the matter to me by saying that the latter was improving every day much faster than they gave him credit for doing. The real reason, I believe, was that at Dehra the light springy Abdul, who had extraordinarily good shoulders, was far more suited to go up and down the Dehra inclines than the more clumsy grey. It was a case of Iroquois and Peregrine over again on a small scale.

Abdul Raymon was an extraordinarily good pony. He was a dark bay, standing 13-2 easy, and was the incarnation of quality and beauty. He had not many days before won a 1½ mile handicap up the hill at Poona in 2min. 55secs., carrying 8st. 10lbs., and was to oppose Caliph in the mile galloway race at Dehra. We backed, with the enthusiasm of young hands, our matchless grey, and heeded not the pleased looks and ill-concealed elation of those who, having received the straight tip from Poona, laid against us as if it was all over bar shouting. To us Caliph was a religion, a god—at least he often proved our saviour from ruin when, beguiled by the hope that tells a flattering tale, we backed the wrong thing. On these occasions he was always sure to refill our emptied pockets. In the galloway race at Dehra, George Gooch steered Mr. Leathorn's pony, while Williams, our jockey, rode Caliph. The race may be quickly described. Our grey Arab jumped off with the lead along with King David ridden by Mahomed, but was caught by Gooch who had got a bad start, half way up the hill, and, having always the best of it, won somewhat cleverly at the finish. The result was a heavy blow to Mr. Leathorn and Dignum, who reproached old George for unwonted sleepiness at the post. I went down there, for Caliph wanted some one at his head, at times, to get him under weigh. Had I not been at the post to give Williams a hand the result might have been different, for the old horse was inclined to be as fractious as Abdul Raymon, who was a little too much for Gooch that day. In an important race a trainer or owner may be of use at the post, but cannot be of any possible service perched on the stand.

One of the most important events of that meeting was the 1¼ mile all horse handicap. Karpos, Merryman, Rikford, Dr. Anderson's Ida, and Ranelagh were entered for it. Our horse got pricked in shoeing five or six days before, so we called in Mr. Mayhew, the dealer and farrier, to treat him. Mayhew cut with a drawing knife boldly down on the offending nail from the outside, put the foot in a poltice all night, applied a bar shoe, and had the son of Peeping Tom and Princess out next day, sound as a bell. Luckily no one else saw him go sound, so we profited by the report of his lameness, gave him a couple of gallops by moonlight, brought him in the lotteries ; backed him besides, engaged Gooch ; to whom we promised a hundred rupees if he won and his mount to ride him, and had the satisfaction of seeing him canter in the easiest of winners with Karpos ridden by Dignum second. The much fancied Ida and the remainder of the field were beaten off, Ranelagh, if I remember right, caried 7st. 12lb. while Karpos had 10st. up. Ranelagh furnished a good exemplification of the rule that a horse with high action shows best on a hill, for he was very moderate on the flat.

As a wind-up to this very successful meeting, we had a match with Caliph against a 15 hand Arab, called the Sheik, belonging to Mr. Minto, the tea-planter. The distance was about six furlongs, and we had to give away some weight. The evening before the match I found Caliph so stiff all round that he could hardly walk. I kept him standing in buckets of warm water all night, had him out for an hour in the morning previous to running, rubbed his fetlocks, knees, and hocks well with laudanum, gave him a quarter of a pint of spirits in water, and had him trotted and cantered up and down. The stiffness wore off, and he won very easily. I was obliged not to doctor the horses alone, but also had to prescribe for our jockey Williams. He was a typical specimen of an old hand, I trust, now extinct species of Indian jockey. He had been a soldier in some marching regiment, but, finding that he could ride a little, and that the services of any one who could stick on and scale less than 9st., were in great requisition in those days in the Punjab, he purchased his discharge and entered upon his new life with a pair of breeches and an unquenchable thirst for ardent spirits of sorts. Though Williams was not much better than a good amateur, still he was well able to take his own part among the company he usually met, for do we not all know that in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed is king ? After having served with many masters he came to me in dire poverty. As I could get no one better, I engaged him under the distinct understanding that he was to "go on the strike" as regards all fermented liquors, and right loyally did he keep his promise. The old boy pulled himself together, lived in our house, got strong and well, and rode very fairly indeed. Whether it was the unaccustomed regular hours and wholesome food affected him I cannot say, but his nose turned purple and looked as if it was likely to tumble off. The idea of a noseless man riding our mighty Caliph being too intolerable, I gave Williams some simple medicine which cooled him down and made him all right. Far from thanking me for restoring him to his former good looks, he declared that the physic which I administered gave him such an intolerable thirst that he no longer considered his total abstinence promise binding on him, so he took his four or five hundred rupees for wages which were due, went down to Meerut, fell into gay society, and ended his career by tumbling or being thrown out of the top window of some slummy house.

I commenced racing with Captain Maxwell in 1871, I was stationed at that time with my regiment the 35th Native Infantry, at that worst of all bad stations, Meean Meer. Our Adjutant, Captain Bunbury, happened to die. Among his other effects, his charger, a smart bay stud bred gelding, was put up to auction, and fell to my bid of Rs. 65. I bought him for some sky races which were got up at Amritsur by Captain Maxwell and the local talent. My new purchase was an animal which had enlisted my sympathies, on various occasions, on account of the rough time he had during and after, almost every parade to which he went. The syces as grooms of every nationality will do, used to put his regulation bit so high up in his mouth that whenever the Adjutant touched the curb reins, which was often, the pain inflicted by the curb chain on the sharp edges of the animal's lower jaw was so severe that the poor horse threw his head about and evinced his discomfort, with the result of incurring abuse, digs of the spurs, raps over the head with the flat of the sword, and after parade, an hour's punishment drill for "unsteadiness in the ranks !" It was no use my interfering on behalf of the more intelligent animal of the two, by a gentle remonstrance, or offer to put the bridle right, for in those days I had written no book, and no one would have heeded what I might have said. Ours was an odd regiment at that time. It was commanded by Colonel Blackwood, who was a son of the original old man, whose portrait adorns the cover of the monthly Magazine of that ill-published in George St., Edinburgh. He had a sleeping interest in the concern, and he spent his income derived from that source and his pay *en prince*. The Colonel had a passion for backing his luck at games with those fatal bits of paste-board, I never knew him refuse a bet at cards, and can well believe the story told of him when playing whist at the Agra Club one evening. His two opponents happened to be a couple of very distinguished English tourists who had come out for the cold-weather to see India. One remarked to the other that India was a stupid place, and that it was impossible to back one's opinion there, while, if he was at his club in town, he could have a monkey on the rubber if he liked. "Sir," cried the old Colonel as he put his glass in his eye with a delighted chukle, "You exactly express my own feelings, so let us have a monkey on each rubber for the rest of the evening, or"—said he, pausing as he observed the boaster's face lengthen, "let us have a monkey on each odd trick." It took a long time to make him understand that his opponent did not mean as big as he talked, and then his disgust knew no bounds. He was a good loser, and never but once, so the tale goes, showed that he "felt the needle." On the occasion in question, he backed No. 11 for the maximum (£600) at the gambling tables at Baden Baden for ten successive times. He then stopped and had the mortification to see No. 11 come up the very next round. Had he but ventured once more than he had done, he would have won thirty-five times his stake. Whether or not the story is *trovato* or *vero*, I do not know, but the very mention in his hearing of No. 11 was certain to make him get up and leave the place in which he heard it named. He had a fine old Indian way of keeping men steady on parade. If he observed any sepoy of his regiment looking about in the ranks, he rode up to him and whacked him on the top of his head, where the folds of the turban were thin, with a little stick which he carried, and which had a convenient crutch handle. He was hospitable and liked to drink in company, so he always asked, by turns, one of us—we had only four dining members—at mess to help him through his champagne. We appreciated the kindness, as we were subalterns who could have eaten or drunk anything.

I found that my sixty-five rupee horse, after I had given him a few feeds of corn, could gallop a bit, so I engaged "Missy" Knox of the 85th to ride him at the coming Amritsur Sky Races, which were certainly framed for the benefit of the local talent of which Captain Maxwell was the chief representative, for the rule was catch weights for all races, while he had two native boys, Tilka and Boddul, who could ride at that time about 5st. 7lbs. each. Besides these light weights, he had that fine horseman, Captain Dudley Sampson, to ride for him. Mr. Knox and I went to Amritsur with our country-bred gee, which won the two principal races, although he was giving away quite two stone to all the other horses entered, the result being that we won what little money had been speculated. As the Rawul Pindi Races were to come off about three weeks after this sky affair, Captain Maxwell sent Ranelagh and Caliph there to run. The sporting division of Lahore and Meean Meer, hearing of the depature of these two dangerous horses, got up a sky meeting for their own benefit to come off at the same time as the Rawul Pindi fixture. The Gordon Highlanders hearing of this, and anxious that they should not have all the fun and profit to themselves, proposed to me that I should run his other horses at Lahore, and offered that we should go share and share alike. I accepted the offer, and next day he sent me Objection, a country-bred mare called Grace Darling, and the pony Quaker. The first-named had a terribly bad splint on his near foreleg, and was, consequently, very lame ; so I accepted, with grave misgivings, the mount on him for the two hurdle races. We kept our secret well, and few knew of the arrival of the horse. When the entries were read out at noon the day before the first day's racing. When the local owners heard the name of Objection, late Tartar, they went as one man to the race-course, summoned coolies and made hurdles, by means of thick logs and deeply fixed posts, as unbreakable as turnpike gates, for they knew what a determined runaway the big grey was, and how much he liked "chancing" his obstacles. For this little attention I had to thank principally my quondanpal Mr. Knox, as he had a mount in the hurdle races on Gamecock, a black Cape gelding, which I had sold to Captain Cockburn of my regiment. He accordingly lent his aid to the heartless plot of breaking my neck. When the first hurdle race came off, I found myself alongside Mr. Knox on Gamecock, "Tiger" Burns (the doctor of the 85th), on Crazy Jane, and two or three other gees of sorts. As Objection had done no work for a month, he was ready to jump out of his skin, so I thought it best to wait with him, for if he were to run away and hit his game leg, he would be slain to certainty over the palisades which acted as hurdles. The "Tiger" crossed me at the first obstacle, but the big horse knocked him aside and would have brought him down, had the old mare been less clever than she was. Coming to the next hurdle I heard the doctor shouting to Mr. Knox not to let me pass, and as "Missy" endeavoured to obey the warning voice by trying to pull across my line, I raced Objection past Gamecock, who, getting out of hand, struck the hurdle and "turned turtle." Objection now settled down into his stride and won as he liked. Next day I won another hurdle race and a flat race on the old chaser. Quaker won his races, and so did Grace Darling, with the exception of a hurdle race in which she ran second to Crazy Jane admirably ridden by the Tiger. We won at this small meeting something between two and three thousand rupees. Captain Maxwell, after that, sent me his horses to train and made me a present of Objection, whom I rode for a couple of years as a charger. I bought Captain Sampson's half share in Quaker, while my friend had the other half. We commenced well, and had most successful meetings at Sialkot, Firozpur, and Dehra. After sojourning in the valley that lies below Masuri, we sent to Meerut, Ranelagh, Caliph, and Bullfinch, the last-named of which belonged to Mr. Edward Beadon, who had something to say to Fakir and Robin. As neither myself nor my friend were able to get down to Meerut before the first day's racing, we consigned the horses to the care of that best of Horse Gunners, Captain Barry Domville. The now owner of Terregles and descendant of the Earls of Nithsdale was a sanguine and impulsive Scotchman, who brooked no interference with his plans. Although our little Arab galloway—he was 13-3 easy—had to meet such good horses as Mr. Raphael's Rising Star, Captain Phillips' Arab Chief and Captain Kington's Tredegar, he *would* back Caliph, and sent down a commission to buy him in every lottery in the weight for age Arab race. Drawers of horses being as keen to detect a fixed determination to purchase as bookmakers are to scent out a "dead 'un," my friend had naturally to pay a very long price for his property in the second and third lottery though he got him fairly cheap in the first one. I was a bit sick at heart on learning the state of affairs when I arrived a couple of days after the horses. The jockey whom we had engaged to ride Caliph was a very promising Australian lad called Cook. Caliph was a peculiar animal to pilot, and had a natural and, perhaps, not very uncommon idiosyncracy which I subsequently understood, though I was utterly ignorant of it when he first came into my hands. He was one of the gamest and most generous horses that ever breathed if he was allowed to make his own running. But if his jockey interfered with him and wanted to make him adopt tactics which were not after Caliph's own heart, he would stop galloping ; not from being "reluctant," as we used to say long ago in Musketry ; but simply because he had no other means of saying to the stupid man on his back, "I know better than you how to play my game, and if you don't let me play it my own way, I shan't play it at all." And quite right too. Caliph, you have my entire sympathy. When the flag fell in the race in question, Cook caught Caliph by the head, and began to bustle him along, as the galloway was a slow starter. He thereupon began to change his leg, went slower and slower, and finally shut up like the proverbial scissors. His running was so bad that he got favourably into the next day's handicap, for which Jack Irving steered him. After a fine race he made a dead heat with Mr. Raphael's Sultan ridden by Kairoo. Donaldson rode Sultan in the deciding heat, and won easily. For the third day's handicap we put up Mr. Hoyes, of the 109th Regiment, on Caliph, and manfully we dashed down our pieces, as we knew our horse was one of the improving sort. Irving was on Mr. Raphael's Rising Star, Donaldson rode Arab Chief, and Kurreem steered Mr. Sewell's Kyber, while there were some other horses whose names I have forgotten. Mr. Hoyes sat still and left Caliph to his own devices. The grey Galloway took matters very leisurely at first, and was several lengths behind at the turn into the straight. Coming upto the quarter of a mile post he began to improve his position, and had his field settled at the distance. At this moment Arab Chief interfered with him in the most palpable manner. Mr. Hayes thereupon pulled up to leave Captain Philips' horse to pass him on the inside, as he knew he would have him disqualified for jostling. While, however, our gentleman rider was looking to his off-side and, probably, meditating the precise wording of his intended objection, Kurreem came up on the outside and cleverly beat Arab Chief on the post before Mr. Hoyes could set our Arab going again. The agony of that moment was something quite too terrible to bear. We fled the course and hid ourselves in our rooms at Gee's Hotel, where we strove to quench, with strong waters, the burning thought that consumed us. Towards midnight my friend arose, seized me by the arm, and said, "We'll make a match." We tumbled into a ticca gharry and drove off to the 4th Hussars Mess to find the owner of the hated Arab Chief. We got into the compound just in time to hear the last bars of the National Anthem played by the band. The astonished Hussars met us with hospitable offers of refreshments : but we abruptly told them that Caliph must be revenged, and that we'd match him against the bay Arab at the handicap weights. In fact, we'd gladly give 5 lbs. just to show what we thought of things in gereral. Our impulsively issued challenge was gladly accepted. We had more drink : and we departed to our respective charpoys entirely satisfied with ourselves, as we had a right to be ; as next day, Caliph, ridden by Jack Irving, beat Captain Phillips' horse with consummate ease for Rs. 500 a side. Jack won the half-mile handicap for us on Ranelagh against Mr. Collins, Lucknow, and some others. This was one of the best ridden race I have ever seen. Irving, knowing what a game-horse the handsome son of Peeping Tom was, began to ride him at the quarter of a mile post, as he was carrying top weight 11st., and had to do all he knew to keep alongside Lucknow to whom he was giving about 21lbs. Although Mr. Collins' horse had drawn clear of Ranelagh, a hundred yards from home, Jack took a pull for a few strides, then sat down, caught him by the head, and with a couple of cuts of his whip which sounded like two pistol shots, landed him a winner by a short head. Never have I seen a grander horseman than Jack Irving when at his best.

Some months after that Meerut meeting poor Cook accidentally shot himself. He was a quiet unassuming lad, who would have made a name for himself had he lived, as he could ride a big Waler well.

I left the Punjab before the next racing season came round, and arrived with my regiment in Cawnpore, having Ranelagh, Caliph, Brown, Duchess, and the brown country-bred colt Hawkestone as my companions. I hope to recount my doings with them and other horses when next I write.

* Written for the *Englishman*, by Captain M. Horace Hayes, Author of *Riding on the flat and cross Country* ; *Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners* ; *Guide to training and Horse Management in India, &c.*

BENGAL.

Troops in Camp.—The 11-9th Battery Royal Artillery, stationed at Jotogh, and commanded by Major Deshon, has just moved into camp for a few days' change. The small camp has been formed on a large hill facing Simla to the south called *Tara Davee*. It is rumoured that Government contemplate choosing this hill as a site, should it be found necessary to locate more troops in the hills near Simla.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

The Calcutta Death-rate.—During the week ended the 8th October, there were 223 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 214 deaths, and the death-rate was 25·9 per thousand. There was one death from small-pox, 15 from cholera, 78 from fevers, 24 from bowel complaints, 25 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 3 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 150 Hindus, 62 Muhamadans, and none of other races.

The Mounted Volunteers.—A meeting of the mounted volunteers is to be held to-morrow, for the purposes of electing their officers. As soon as this has been done, drill orders will be issued. The mounted volunteer movement seems to mean real business, and if all the men who have given their names in only attend parades, at first regularly, it is bound to be a success. Major Hutcheson, adjutant of the C. V. Rifles, recently promoted in his own line regiment, is expected to remain on, at any rate for the present season, with the volunteers.—*Pioneer's Correspondent*.

MADRAS.

The Madras Death-rate.—From the 8th to the 14th instant, 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 224 Hindoos, and 28 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 270 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified ; 7 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 77 from fever, 27 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, 1 from cholera, and 130 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 379,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 35·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MORNING ADVERTISER."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th ult. there appeared an address of the Rajah of Rampoor-Rampal Singh, descended from, probably, one of the oldest dynasties in the world, the Rajpoots of Western India. Rampal Singh entertained the idea, I may say, at the instsnce of numerous friends of the Conservative party, of offering himself as a candidate for North Lincolnshire. His address was issued, but in the interests of the party the candidature was subsequently withdrawn. But the Rajah was well advised, as he certainly could have had no chance with an English constituency. He has a great ambition to represent the opinions of his countrymen in the English House of Commons, and if you coincide with his views, and think that it is desirable to ventilate them, perhaps you may find space for the publication of the enclosed letter, in which the Rajah has given expression to his sentiments.

The matter is, in my opinion, of considerable importance, and from what I know of the increased knowledge of the better class of the Hindoo community, it is sure to be brought prominently forward at no distant date. The fact that such ideas exist and are spreading should, I think, not be ignored by any English Government, who may make judicious use of them to consolidate the ties which bind the vast majority of the population, the Hindoos, to us.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

GEORGE TEMPLE,
Secretary to H. H. the Rajah.
2, Ladbroke-crescent, Notting-hill, W., Sept. 28th, 1881.

Wembley House, Sudbury, near Harrow,
Sept. 24, 1881.

Dear Sir, I saw in the *Daily Telegraph* of 9th inst. a letter from its Paris correspondent, in which he says, "The French dependency in Cochin-China, which in October next will for the first time enjoy the privilege of returning a representative to the Chamber, is not content with the mode of election to be applied. Universal suffrage has not yet penetrated to the remote Asiatic possessions of the Republic, the system employed being that of 1866, which only recognises as legal voters the French inhabitants and such natives as may have acquired the full rights of citizenship. So great is the discontent that the present candidate for the seat has pledged himself to advocate an electoral reform, admitting to the ballot all natives who possess a certain knowledge of the French language." I have been much struck by this communication, not with the question of universal suffrage alluded to, but with the fact—which redounds to the credit of the French Legislature—that even a small dependency of France in Cochin-China is to be respresented in the French Chambers. A vast portion of the British Empire, India, has absolutely no representative, no one chosen by such Indians who, from property qualifications, are entitled to vote as a delegate to the British Parliament. It may be objected that India is already represented by the high official sent out from England to rule the country. I have studied Roman history, and, from an impartial judgment, I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that India is no better represented now than were the [illegible] provinces subjected to the Roman sway by Consuls and Proconsuls. True, such gross [illegible] of tyranny as practised by Verres in Sicily [illegible] take place now under the burning eye of [illegible] —the English Press, I mean, for the native [illegible] shackles, from motives which may possibly be sound and wise. Nevertheless, much petty [illegible] sion does still exist, causing many a bitter [illegible] none the less deadly because smothered [illegible] wanting only the fan of opportunity to raise into a flame. If England act justly, she has nothing to fear. The native intellect is quite as acute to judge the *pros* and *cons.* of questions affecting the welfare of their country as that of the electors here. The fact that the natives of India had representatives, countrymen of their own, in the British Parliament, who would express their sentiments, would tend to draw closer the ties which unite them with England. I maintain that those who brought forward and promoted the representation of India in the British House of Commons would be acting the part of wise and enlightened statesmen, not of England alone, but of the whole British Empire do not see why these views should be repugnant to the English Government ; rather I should say they

ought to encourage them. It is impossible to draw any parallel between India and Canada, Australia and other British colonies.

Perhaps the *Morning Advertiser* would have no objection to publish these opinions. Please forward my letter to the Editor, with my compliments.—Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) RAMPAL SINGH.

Geo. Temple, Esq.

A FREETHINKERS' "BAPTISM."

HENRI ROCHEFORT AT ST. DENIS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

THE editor of the *Intransigeant*, now a grey headed old man, attended last night at St. Denis a meeting of a peculiar kind. Physically, Rochefort is not the man that he was twelve years ago. The Rochefort of the old *Lanterne* days would hardly have condescended to make himself the figurehead of so grotesque a celebration. A certain school of Freethinkers have thought it right to substitute what they call "civil baptism" for the christening of infants, and M. Henri Rochefort was invited to preside over a banquet in honour of the initiation of a young citizen to the doctrines of *la liore pensée*. The feast was appointed to take place at an inn called *Le Lapin qui Fume*. It is a cheery sort of hostelry of the old school, having a large kitchen with a voluminous chimney, in front of which legs of mutton and poultry by scores revolve on spits before the crackling blaze of pine logs. Bright brass pans and *casseroles* of every size decorate the sideboard.

The feast, however, took place not in this inviting kitchen, but in a small and smoky room off it. About seventy guests sat down in this narrow space, and M. Rochefort, who arrived at eight o'clock, was voted into the chair. After dinner he was called upon to make a speech, and, in an easy, conversational tone, he gave an account of what he called his voyage round the world. He said that voyage had done him good. It had convinced him that the French were the most independent people on the surface of the earth. The French alone were really liberal. They alone knew how to get rid of despots. Let them go to England, that so-called land of classic liberty, they would find that the working men could not shake off the trammels of religion, and they were all convinced that lords were made out of a different clay from themselves. And if his hearers only saw that House of Lords, "*Tous ses membres s' énivrent comme des protefaix*, and go tottering about the lobbies." In America it was not much better. They would not admit there that a man could have no religion.

M. Rochefort then proceeded to abuse M. Gambetta, who finds even less favour in his eyes than the House of Lords. After this introduction he said:—"Citoyens and citoyennes, we are about to proceed, not to the baptism, but to the initiation of three young children to whom Freethought opens its ranks. It is requisite that we should emancipate ourselves from antiquated superstition before we can think of extirpating tyranny." While M. Rochefort was uttering these words a young woman with a small baby advanced towards him. Two children, a boy and a girl, about five, took up a position in front of M. Rochefort. He gravely took a piece of red ribbon and put it round the neck of each child, and the ceremony came to an end. Some toasts followed, but M. Rochefort, remembering that the printers of the *Intransigeant* were waiting for him, left the room and returned to Paris.—*Standard.*

ROCHEFORT AND GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

THE virulence with which M. Rochefort has been attacking M. Gambetta ever since the Amnesty, voted through M. Gambetta's exertions, enabled him to return to Paris, has now culminated in a series of libels of a nature so offensive that M. Gambetta's own friends think it necessary that steps should be taken to bring the offender to justice. M. Gambetta's life is public property, and, as Jules Simon once observed, a public man must be prepared to undergo patiently a certain amount of defamation. But M. Gambetta's friends think that the line should be drawn somewhere, and that the imputations against his honour and integrity should not be allowed to be made with impunity.

The case stands thus. M. Henri Rochefort, at the instigation, it is said, of a discharged member of the French Consular service, has accused M. Gambetta, M. Challemel-Lacour, French Ambassador in London, and the French Government generally with having got up the Tunisian Expedition for the purposes of a Bourse speculation. He has charged them with writing down Tunisian finances in the columns of the *Republique Française* as far back as 1875, with a view to depreciate Tunisian Bonds, and buy them to sell them again after the credit of Tunis had been bolstered up by the French Expedition. M. Rochefort himself may possibly believe this extraordinary story, but no one else does, even among M. Gambetta's most bitter enemies. However, from an article in the *Union Republicaine* quoted in the *Republique Française* this morning, it would appear that M. Rochefort is to be prosecuted, and if that intention be persevered in we shall have a *cause célèbre* to enliven the winter season. Practically, M. Rochefort's attacks are of too preposterous a character to injure any of the objects of his onslaught, and they have had no other effect with the bulk of the community than exciting towards M. Gambetta the sympathy generally felt for the victims of unfounded lampoons.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

NOT for the first time has the eccentric Lady Ellenborough been killed by the newspapers, and she shared with Lord Brougham the pleasure of reading her own obituary. The story is now told, so far as it goes, pretty much in accordance with facts, except that the writers in the daily press do not tell all the truth. The missing links I will try to supply. Soon after her divorce from Lord Ellenborough (which was occasioned by her elopement with Prince Schwartzenberg), she took, as her second husband, Charles Theodore Herbert, Baron Vennigen, of Bavaria. It is probable, however, that this alliance lasted but a short time, if any credence may be placed in a correspondent of the *Vienna Gazette*, who wrote from Beyrout in 1872-3 as follows:

"I met to-day an old acquaintance, the camel-driver, Sheikh Abdul, who told me he had heard that his wife had died. Abdul spoke well of the lady. Her name was once known through all Africa. Sheikh Abdul is the ninth husband of Lady Ellenborough, whom I met for the first time thirty years ago at Munich, just after her elopement with Prince Schwartzenberg. She then went to Italy, where she told me that she was married six times in succession, but most of these unions were of short duration. In 1848 I met her at Athens, where she concluded an eighth marriage with a Greek colonel, Count Theodoki. This, however, soon came to an end. Her affections were now fixed on an old Palicar chieftain, for whom she built a beautiful house at Athens. When her latest marriage was dissolved she went to the Levant, when I married her myself."

It would seem as if the old Roman satirist must have had Lady Ellenborough in his mind when he wrote of a Roman lady some eighteen hundred years ago: "*Sic fiunt octo mariti quinque per auctumnos.*"

Thus in autumns five
Eight husbands did she wed.

A worthy fact to note upon her tomb?

Mr. Abdul, however, was not destined to become a widower so soon as he fancied. The rumour of his wife's death turned out to be untrue, or, as the paper say, "at least premature"; and in a few weeks he was rejoined by her ladyship, who lived with him happily ever afterwards.

Lady Ellenborough was fortunate in having at least one woman friend who, in spite of her numerous escapades and sins against propriety, always stood her champion and defended her when assailed by social critics. To her Lady Ellenborough dictated her life in closest detail, and doubtless this key to her career will now be published. In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in March, 1873, under a belief that her ladyship was dead, Mrs. Burton wrote, in allusion to this biography, "She did not spare herself, dictating to me the bad as well as the good. I was pledged not to publish this until after her death."

Mrs. Burton subsequently wrote to a friend the following summary of Lady Ellenborough's life: "About sixteen years ago, tired of Europe, Lady Ellenbrough conceived the idea of visiting the East, and of imitating Lady Hester Stanhope and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, not to mention a French lady, Madame de la Tour d'Auvergne, who built herself a temple on the top of Mount Olivet and lives there still. She arrived at Beyrout and went to Damascus, where she arranged to go to Bagdad across the desert. A Bedouin escort was necessary for this journey; and, as the Mezrab tribe occupied the ground, the duty of commanding the escort devolved upon Shaykh Mijwal, a younger brother of Shaykh Mohammed, chief of this tribe. On this journey the young Shaykh fell in love with this beautiful woman, who possessed all the qualities which could fire the Arab imagination; for even two years ago she was more attractive than half the young girls of our time.

It ended in his proposing to divorce his Moslem wives and to marry her; to pass half the year in Damascus for her pleasure, and half in the Desert, in order still to lead his natural life. The romantic desire of becoming Queen of the Desert and of the wild Bedouin tribes exactly suited the lady's wild fancies, and was at once accepted, and she was married, in spite of all opposition made by her friends and the British Consulate. She was married according to Mahommedan law, changed her name to that of the Honourable Mrs. Digby El Mezrab, and was horrified to find she had lost her nationality by her marriage and had become a Turkish subject.

"For fifteen years," added Mrs. Burton, under the impression that her death was a fact, "she lived as she died, the faithful and affectionate wife of the Shaykh, to whom she was devotedly attached. Half the year was passed by the couple in a pretty house which *she* had built at Damascus, just within the gates of the city, and the other six were spent according to *his* nature in the Desert in the Bedouin tents of the tribe.

"In spite of this hard life, necessitated by accommodating herself to his habits—for they were never apart—she never lost anything of the English lady, nor the softness of a woman. She was always the perfect lady in sentiment, voice, manners, and speech. . . . . She kept all her husband's respect, and was the mother and queen of his tribe. In Damascus we were only nineteen Europeans; but we all flocked around her with affection and friendship. The natives did the same.

"As to friendship, she understood it in its best fullest sense; and for those who enjoyed her confidence it was a treat to pass hours with her. She spoke French, Italian, German, Slav, Spanish, Arabic, Turkish, and Greek just as she spoke her native tongue. She had all the tastes of a country life, and occupied herself alternately with painting, sculpture, music, or her garden flowers, or poultry, or with her thoroughbred Arab mares, or in carrying out some improvement. To the last she was fresh and young, brave, refined, and delicate. She hated all that was false. Her heart was noble. She was charitable to the poor. She regularly attended the Protestant Church, and often twice on Sundays. She fulfilled all the duties of a good Christian lady, and a good Englishwoman. If she is dead, all those who knew her later days will weep for her. She had but one fault—and who knows if it was really hers?—washed out by fifteen years of goodness and repentance. Let us hide it now, and shame those who seek to drag up the adventure of her wild youth and tarnish so good a memory. Requiescat in pace." It should be added, perhaps, that the writer of the above testimony to the work of Lady Ellenborough is a pious and practical Catholic.—*Whitehall Review.*

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NOTICES.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RE-NUMBERING OF OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots } Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s. — Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford Street, London, W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Barsee Road*
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Macheh
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Bagra	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Sholapoor*‡
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Sisowlee		Jullumt	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†*
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd.
	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ILLUSTRATED catalogue, price list, and estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW,
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

IVORY TURNING.

IMPORTANT TO CLUBS, MESSES, AND BILLIARD PLAYERS IN GENERAL.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., having found by many years' experience that, as a rule, IVORY BILLIARD BALLS imported from Europe will not stand the INDIAN CLIMATE, they have brought out from England an EXPERIENCED IVORY TURNER, and all IVORY BALLS supplied by them in future are guaranteed to be perfectly TRUE to WEIGHT and SIZE.

Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co. have made arrangements to get their supply of Ivory direct from ZANZIBAR, and only the very BEST SEASONED AFRICAN IVORY will be used in their Manufactury.

As there are THOUSANDS of OLD IVORY BALLS in India, which are considered USELESS, but may be easily ADJUSTED and MADE PLAYABLE again, Messrs. J. R. & Co. undertake to adjust and recolour OLD BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS at the hortest notice.

A well assorted stock of all Billiard Materials always on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, 18, Marine Street, Bombay

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED
PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.
BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE
FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	„	COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	„	PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	„	„
CEYLON	„	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	„	A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	„	SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	„	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„	COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Botties 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirele prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases Only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

THIS Company's BOOKS for the year will CLOSE on 15th NOVEMBER NEXT, and all who assure under the Participating Scheme before that date will be entitled to an ADDITIONAL YEAR'S BONUS at the next Division of Profits over later entrance.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £2,000,000.
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £3,062,171 6 2
ANNUITY FUND £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

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THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

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The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

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Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1881.

CENTRAL ASIAN SKETCHES.
KURDISH HOSPITALITY.

MR. O'DONOVAN, the *Daily News'* Special Correspondent who lately visited Merv, is contributing to that paper a series of "Central Asian Sketches," of which the following, written from a place called Kuchan (source of the Atterek), is one :—

Yesterday I paid a visit to the Emir, or Governor-General of this vilayet, with a view of presenting my papers. The Emir Houssein Khan, like most of the frontier magnates in this direction, is a Kurd, of a type quite apart from the ordinary Persian and Turcoman of the district. He is about fifty years of age, of middle stature, and with long coal-black pointed beard—very long straight nose, dark liquid brown eyes, and swarthy complexion. His manners are exceedingly courteous and kind. I found him seated on a long wooden bench in a vast courtyard paved with flat red tiles, in the midst of which was a large water-tank, its surface a few inches above the level of the pavement. From its centre sprang a single jet of water three or four feet high, and on either side the tank were two large beds of flowers, which filled the air with a perfume so strong as to be almost oppressive. The courtyard was surrounded by high walls, divided into tall panels, with arabasques in stucco. Along the further side was a row of buildings, one storey high, nearly all arch and window. It was a fabric mostly of wood, filled in with brick and stucco. It was of recent construction, the original building having been entirely demolished by an earthquake some years ago. Around this courtyard, which bore no distant resemblance to a vast tennis-court, stood sixty or seventy persons, their backs against the wall, their hands thrust into their sleeves and looking the picture of submissive dread. One would take them for so many culprits waiting for execution. These were partly retainers and partly people who had been admitted to an audience for one reason or another. At the door stood a functionary with a silver mace nearly five feet long, wrought over with flowered patterns, and in form not unlike a beadle's staff. This was the door-keeper, and he was engaged in keeping at an awful distance a large crowd of persons who sought admission to the Governor's presence. Very often these people are kept dancing attendance for days together until they have satisfied the powers in whose hands it rests to allow them to enter, and paid according to their means. This method of procedure is a common method of extracting money in the East, and for that matter, nearer home too.

My conversation with the Emir, chiefly turned to the Turcomans and their doings, and my visit to their country. He was very much averse to my going there. "These Turcomans," he said, "are not like those you have been living among for some time past. They do not recognise our authority, and we can offer no guarantee for your safety even for your life." Of course all this I knew perfectly well before. At Teheran it had been the constant burden of everyone's discourse to me. If words and baleful prophecies could have dissuaded me from my undertaking, I should never have life Teheran. His vilayet, the Emir said, was quite free from predatory incursions, and had been so for a long while. Within its limits I might come and go with the greatest impunity; but, beyond was the *terra incognita*—the land of shadows. Oddly enough, that very morning, however, a man had come hurriedly into Kuchan, who had just escaped from robbers. He had been hired as a mule-driver by three merchants from Teheran. On the road between Shahrood and Budjnoord they had been attacked by robbers and carried off with all their goods into the mountains. After being maltreated and bereft of everything, even their clothes, they were set free. This time they could not accuse the Tekkes, who have quite enough work cut out for them by the Russians, without turning highwaymen. The ill-doers were Kurds, the most rapacious of robbers when they once begin. After some further desultory conversation, I took my leave, with an invitation, however, to return to dinner. I give a description of the repast—a curious one in its way, and a specimen of Kurdish hospitality on this far eastern border.

It was near nine o'clock, the hour named for dinner, when I left my dingy quarters at the caravanserai and groped my way through the bazaar. This was no easy task, for after nightfall the narrow alleys, covered in at top, are as dark as the interior of any coal cellar, and the road, full of holes and ruts. Without a lantern it would be absolutely impossible to progress a single yard. Now and then some slippered, white-turbaned merchant came gliding noiselessly by, with his linen lantern pendant from a string, like that of a Parisian *chiffonier*, and cats, dogs, and rats started from beneath one's feet and fled away into the long dark alleys. Bats came whrling by, and great silent-winged owls flew in one's face. The stranger might imagine himself threading the lonesome streets of some deserted town whence all life and movement had departed centuries ago, so mournful and so still at this hour are these gloomy roofed-in passages, which but a couple of hours before teemed with busy crowds and overflowed with traffic. Clear of the bazaars out in the open spaces, though the stars were shining, there was, as one often notices during certain atmospheric states, little or no light, and I was quite dazzled as I entered the precincts of the Emir's palace by the sudden blaze which struck my eye. Thickly scattered all over the vast courtyard were scores of candles protected by bell-shaped wind screens; 14 were placed upon the edge of the tank; and around the dinner-table at the upper end was a perfect constellation of lights. Near the tank was a row of wooden seats with backs like garden benches. On these were seated the Emir and a number of his friends and relations. In front of him was a small table supporting some wine glasses and saucers, the latter containing some kind of dark-coloured acid paste.

The Emir made me sit beside him, and then introduced me to his brother, son, nephews, chief doctor, and several other persons of note in the place. His son, a lad of eighteen, is already governor of the town and district of Shirvan, a day's journey distant from Kuchan. With the exception of the Emir, who wore black trousers of European cut, all wore the very wide Kurdish pantaloons of bright red or blue stuff, a long inner robe, and a kind of buttoned-up black tunic. Some of the younger members of the party wore magnificent jewels suspended from their necks. All had the regular Persian tall, cylindrical hat of black finely-curled lambswool. After the customary complex salutations were exchanged, and which consist of minute inquiries after each other's healths, and so forth, a servant approached and filled out two pretty large wine glasses full of arrack, one for myself, the other for the Emir. This arrack, which one finds all over Persia, made from wine lees by a rude process of distillation, is vile stuff. It is extremely fiery to the taste, and contains a large percentage of fusel oil, as it is generally consumed almost immediately after manufacture. It is the most nauseous, sickening stuff I ever tasted. Yet the Persians drink it with avidity. The moment the glass of arrack is emptied, a piece of the sour paste I have alluded to is put in the mouth. This eating a morsel of something immediately after drinking spirits seems a universal custom in the East, as well as in Russia. The glasses emptied were immediately re-filled, and, as they were not allowed to stand long, half-a-dozen were soon disposed of. There was no refusing, so the physic had to be taken. Now and then the Emir called out in a loud voice to bring a glass for such and such a person, this being considered a mark of great favour. This arrack drinking before dinner is supposed to be conducive to a good appetite. In Turkey people will sit and drink *Mastica* for hours before dinner, until they are scarcely able to stand, with the same laudable object of getting up an appetite.

When this arrack drinking had gone on for half-an-hour we made a move towards another table, near that on which dinner was to be served. Here was a large number of plates of bottles and decanters of red and white wine, arrack, and liqueurs, and a number of pistaches and almonds, roasted and salted, cheese mast, sweetmeats, and a variety of such things, whose names I don't know. There was some excellent Bordeaux wine, which here must have cost a round sum. While standing and walking about, each person took glasses of wine or arrack according to his fancy, and eat some of the dainties on the plates. Now and then the Emir took a handful of sweets and went round distributing them to favoured persons. Each one received them with a low bow, stretching out both hands tightly joined together as if he were trying to hold water or small shot. The Emir then favoured me and a couple of others with some excellent Manila cheroots, quite a rarity out here. Servants came and went continually, bringing kahouns or water pipes for the guests. These pipes were magnificent articles. The heads of some were of gold or silver, beautifully enamelled with butterflies and arabesques, and set with turquoises and rubies. While we were thus engaged, I had an opportunity of examining the table laid for dinner. There were two small oval tables joined end to end and covered with a white cloth hanging to the ground. Everything upon it was of European—of Russian manufacture. There were six metallic highly ornamented candlesticks with glass pendants and tulip-shaped wind guards, such as are commonly placed on mantelpieces in Europe—and for which these were doubtless originally intended. Between them were some large decanters of white and ruby glass, and a number of chalice-shaped cups of opal glass, ornamented on the outside with patterns in gold-coloured and blue beads. These, too, though used as sherbet cups, evidently belonged to a set of chimney ornaments. There were ordinary European plates, knives, forks, and spoons, all of silver. Those of the Emir himself were of the richly chased and enamelled work of the Caucasus, and evidently a present from obliging neighbours. In a far corner of the courtyard, behind a screen, was the fire where dinner was in course of preparation. The Emir seemed very proud of his table and its decorations. On me it produced the impression of a highly ornamental mantelpiece.

At length, the rather tedious tippling preliminaries over, we were called to dinner, and a regular Polyphemus feast it turned out to be. The Emir, who was most anxious that everything should be as much *a la Franca* as possible, took his seat at one side of the head of the table. I sat opposite to him. The head of the table was occupied by a young nephew. It was evidently a kind of neutral point. Next the Emir sat his brother, another Kurdish chief, whose eyes were already beginning to look "fishy," from the effects of his continued libations. Next him sat the son of the Emir, a lad of seventeen, already hakim or governor of Shirwan. Other brothers and relations sat in due order. Beside me was a colossal Kurdish chief, governor of some outlying district. The merry twinkle in his eye showed him a good boon companion and as a trencher man, he did full justice to his ample frame. As the conversation was mainly in Kurdish I am unable to say what its gist was. I only know that a profound contempt for everything Persian was predominant, for these Kurds consider themselves, and justly, a distinct race from their immediate neighbours of the south. As a Kurdish menu in the far East may not be familiar to most people, I give a description of our dinner, which, though served with knives and forks and other attempts at Western manners, was in reality thoroughly characteristic of the country and people.

First, a white soup, whose base was evidently milk and highly seasoned with aromatic herbs, was brought in. At the same moment a musician with a three-stringed guitar struck up what, doubtless, was music to the ears of the company. To mine, like all Eastern music I have yet heard, it was a kind of confused jangle, devoid of either melody or harmony. The soup was rapidly disposed of, and, pending the arrival of the next course, red and white wine was rapidly gulphed down from the Russian tea-glasses, like small cylindrical tumblers with a moveable outer shell, and handle of silver. Our first meat course was very good indeed—small pieces of meat, whether stewed or roasted, or both, I couldn't make out stuck upon small wooden skewers. This, my host informed me, was "Kebat *à la* blessed Hussein." Next we had meat with mushrooms, and then followed an endless variety of dishes. I stopped counting at the twelfth course. I was nearly suffocated with food, though I partook but very lightly of each dish; and all the time my colossal neighbour, who himself each time swept his enormous plateful clean, kept reproaching me with not doing justice to Kurd cookery. In this country, as well as among the Turcomans, it is considered the highest politeness for a guest to stuff himself as full as he can possibly hold, and then commence a series of eructations in his host's face as a proof of the heartiness of his meal. It is worthy of remark that almost between every course water pipes were called for and freely smoked. It reminded me forcibly of the custom I have seen at the tables d'hôte of Spanish hotels of smoking cigarettes between the courses. Nowhere else have I seen this practice. After an indefinite number of various courses, we had conserve of oranges; then iced cream immediately followed by a heavy rice pilaff with boiled mutton, the *piece de resistance* in all Oriental countries. Next came wild fowl, and the meal terminated with hashed meats of different kinds. This custom of eating the sweet dishes in the midst of the meat courses is truly Oriental. In Turkey the pastry is invariably the penultimate dish, and the heavy substantial pilaff the last. I cannot say I appreciate the system by any means.

At this juncture the old Emir sent to his treasury for two large music-boxes of Russian manufacture, evidently presents from his generous neighbours. These he took great pride in winding up and setting going, and the guitar-twanger was obliged to cease, infinitely disgusted at seeing himself thus eclipsed. The amount of wine and arrack consumed during the repast was very large indeed, and the overdone reverence and extreme respect for the Emir which had marked the commencement of the proceedings gradually died away, giving palace to an utter disregard of all the proprieties. Indeed, before the repast was half over the junior members of the company had become noisily intoxicated. My neighbour, the colossal Kurd, and his *vis-a-vis*, the Emir's brother, another massive specimen of humanity, held out steadily; but there was a wandering watery look about the latter's eyes which told that the end was not far off. At this point there was another general distribution of cigars. On this occasion the Emir first lit and smoked a little of the cigar, and then calling out each person's name in turn, the individuals came up, kissed his hand, and had the cigar thrust into their mouths. This bestowing of lighted cigars was considered an extremely high honour conferred on the recipients. A little pale-faced boy of about five years of age was now led in, and greatly caressed by all the company. My neighbour informed me that this was a Turcoman child carried off during a *chappow* some short time before. These *chappows* are predatory incursions undertaken occasionally against the Tekkes by the Kurds, and *vice versa*, sometimes in retaliation for a similar foray, or in requital of some blood feud; oftener as a kind of martial amusement by way of keeping the hands of the raiders in practice. A band of two or three hundred horsemen secretly collect and swoop down on some unsuspecting village, killing and destroying and sweeping away everything capable of being easily transported. Nothing comes amiss to the marauders, as may be seen by their carrying off this poor little child whom I saw brought in to the table. To the carrying out of a foray of this description no criminal idea whatever attaches. On the contrary, it is looked on as a deed of high chivalric emprise, standing much on a level with one of the cattle-lifting excursions across the Border in the days of Belted Will or the Bold Buccleuch.

At this point the dinner had degenerated into a mere debauch. Some parties were seated on the pavement, uttering inarticulate howls in an attempt to sing. Others were promenading to and fro, their feet far in front of their bodies, supported under the arms by a couple of servants. The greater number were in heaps about the place, rolling over each other in vain attempts to get on their legs. Myself, the colossal Kurd, and the grim-looking household physician were, I believe, the only sober persons left except the servants—the latter being forced, doubtless much to their regret, to act as lookers-on only. In Persia, as in Russia, no sense of shame whatever seems to attach to drunkenness. It was past midnight, and yet there seemed no sign of abatement of the festivities, and I began to feel somewhat anxious as to how matters were going to end. I heard the Emir several times ask where I was, though I was not six feet distant. At last he said "Prepare a bed for him." It is the usual custom in Persia that when a guest is invited to supper he passes the night at his host's house. This custom is probably due to the extreme lateness of the hour at which supper is usually eaten, and the dark rough roads and lanes the guest would have to traverse on his way home. In latter years another festive reason doubtless largely contributes to the advisability of the invited not tempting the dangers of the midnight streets. Thanking the Emir for his hospitable attentions, but excusing myself on the plea of having much to write, I took my leave, directing my steps towards my dingy caravanserai, and accompanied by two of the Emir's servants, each bearing a Chinese lantern as large as the big drum of a regiment.

Such is a banquet away in Persian Kurdistan, on the marge of the vast desert—all the more curious perhaps for the tinge of Western influence that mingled with it—all the more instructive for the source whence that tinge came. All through the banquet I noticed one tendency—all the more remarkable for the attempts to suppress it in my presence—to hail Russia as a friend, to consider her already a neighbour, and to drink the health of the Czar. During this latter ceremony there was a good deal more enthusiasm than is usually called forth by the toast of a foreign Sovereign, an enthusiasm which was in marked contrast with the forced courtesy which hailed that of the Empress of India, a toast brought in, I suppose, solely as a palliative and in recognition of my presence at the board. One thing I will say, that whatever his political proclivites, and however much his pro-Russian sympathies may influence his thoughts and behaviour towards myself, externally the Emir Houssein Khan, far-off Kurdish chief though he be, never forgot his duties as a host and a gentleman. I take special pains to mention this, because I know that garbled versions of certain passages in this letter will reach Teheran, and in all likelihood the old Emir's ears likewise, and I should like to have it in my power to quote the whole as a vindication of what I have really said.

A SHORT WAY WITH MR. PARNELL.

"WHAT is to be done then? I know!" such is the confident avowal of "A Whig Land Agent," who sends to Wednesday's *Times* his short method for dealing with Irish agitation. It seems there is to be a Land League demonstration at Cork next Sunday, at which Mr. Parnell is to speak. "A Whig Land Agent" "can guess" what Mr. Parnell will say, and he is also able to predict what will happen as "the result" of that speech. There will be "a winter the like of which this country has not even seen; no rents unless abated to an unreasonable extent, or recovered as at Mitchelstown with the assistance of 'an army,' to say nothing of murders, outrages, &c., which will surely accompany such a state of things." "What is to be done then?" he asks, and, unlike many who are asking the same question, "A Whig Land Agent" has his answer ready. He knows what to do, and he has his prescription ready, but he fears "the Government will not have the pluck to act." Here is his advice:—"Proclaim the Cork meeting. Allow no meeting to agitate against the law of the realm (the Land Act) to be held in Ireland. And, on the first word from Mr. Parnell or his coadjutors which would tend to prevent the Land Act having a fair trial (thus being parties to a continuance of disturbance in this country) arrest them." We would not have paid much attention to this "land agent" if he had not possessed the merit of reducing to a clear, definite proposition the vague clamour of the advocates of repression that "something must be done." The *Morning Post*, for instance, complains of the "impunity with which Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, and others go about the country preaching the doctrine of unrelenting antagonism to the established Government," and declares that "the Executive must interfere and deprive of their liberty the chief promoters of this dangerous agitation." But although the *Morning Post* is precise enough in demanding the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell it does not give any clue as to the particular breach of the law which, in its belief, renders him amenable to the provisions of the Coercion Act. The *Daily Telegraph* is equally energetic in demanding the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton, but it bases its demand for the arrest of the latter upon what it justly calls the "inflated rubbish" which he "spouted" last Sunday. It is not the custom of English Governments to lock men up for the utterance of "inflated rubbish," as the *Daily Telegraph* surely need not be reminded. Mr. Parnell's offence, it seems, was not the utterance of "inflated rubbish," but of "sentiments little short of treasonable," which "in former times," when they sent people to the stake for denying the Royal supremacy, would have been accounted rank treason, and which even now it seems "would not be permitted in any other civilized community"—not even in London, we suppose, or in the United States. The words which Mr. Parnell ought to be sent to gaol as a traitor for uttering are these:—"He declared that the spirit of Michael Davitt, now in Kilmainham Prison, would never die until it had swept the alien domination which had cursed the country, and banished the detestable rule with its chains and its buckshot clear away over the Channel whence it came, never to return. A prediction as to the limited immortality of Michael Davitt may be heterodox, but is it treasonable? Is it treasonable to state the historic fact that "the alien domination had cursed the country"—say by the Penal Laws, and the Act suppressing Irish manufactures?—or does even the *Daily Telegraph* desire to see any "detestable rule" maintained for ever on either side of the Channel? The simple fact is, that no one would ever dream of prosecuting Mr. Parnell or anybody else for uttering any such sentiments in the courts of law, where, if they have committed any offence, they ought to be tried, and, if guilty, punished. That being the case why should the Executive be exhorted to violate the law it is placed in office to defend, by ordering the arbitrary arrest of men who cannot even be reasonably suspected of having committed any of the offences the Coercion Act was passed to punish? But, leaving these illustrations of the confusion of mind which prevails among the advocates of repression, let us return to our "Whig Land Agent." He at least has a definite proposal to make:—"On the first word from Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors which would tend to prevent the Land Act from having a fair trial arrest them." It is not Mouravieff who is writing but a land agent, who professes to belong to the party whose favourite toast used to be, "Civil and religious liberty all over the world." To such excesses are men led when once they abandon themselves to advocate a resort to the practices of arbitrary power. What is a "word tending to prevent the Land Act from having a fair trial?" Mr. Parnell hitherto has criticised the Act, but he himself is taking the lead in giving it a "fair trial" by submitting test cases to the consideration of the court. Is it a fair trial then to gag the advocate of the opposite party? But if hostile criticism is to be suppressed when employed by "Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors," what is to be done with Sir Stafford Northcote? The leader of the Opposition has been writing many words which tend to damage the Land Act. He says it is "founded on a wrong principle," and, though containing some good, it contains "some very bad provisions." Like Mr. Parnell, he is prepared to let it have a trial, but even more absolutely than Mr. Parnell he declares "he has not the slightest confidence in it." Sir Stafford's letter is more hostile to the Land Act than Mr. Parnell's speech at Maryborough, but we presume even "A Whig Land Agent" would not clap the right hon. gentleman in gaol. Still less are the Government likely to "have the pluck to act" by any such direction. The release of Father Sheehy proves that they are acting on the opposite principle, and the more diligently they persevere in that course the better will be the prospect of the pacification of Ireland.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AUSTRALIAN MEAT, GAME, AND FISH IN ENGLAND.

THE recent arrival of a consignment of Australian fresh meat and game has revived a form of controversy similar to that which arose when American meat first appeared in the London market. On the one hand it is alleged that the Australian meat is of inferior quality, and not acceptable to the consumer; on the other, the salesmen and butchers are charged with obstructing the fair sale of the imported food, and in fact applying to it the system which takes its name from Captain Boycott. The controversy during the past week became somewhat warm, and as a matter of course there have been both misunderstandings and misstatements. It is not true, as set abroad, that 90 or 70 tons of the latest cargo of Australian meat were condemned as unfit for food, the fact being that not more than three tons, and probably not so many, were spoiled through improper treatment after transhipment. The existence of a "ring" in the Central Market is laughed at by the butchers as an impossibility, and denied as a slander. They urge that if nothing else prevented the establishment of a Smithfield "corner," the keen competition in the trade would effectually do so. That the importers of Australian meat, however, firmly believe in a systematic opposition on the part of the butchers is shown, not only in newspaper correspondence, but in the speeches delivered at a dinner at which the present of game sent to the Lord Mayor was tested, and at which a Colonial merchant said, amidst general applause, that the Australians were so determined that their meat should have a fair trial in the old country that if any ring were formed to prevent remunerative prices being obtained, they would establish depots of their own. A representative of the salesmen, Mr. H. Hicks, has in consequence of the existing rumours, taken a wise step by determining to bring the matter before the Court of Common Council, and moving that the whole question be referred to the Markets Committee for full inquiry. The dispute between the importers and middlemen will thus be adjudged upon, but there is a third party concerned to a very important extent in the question, to wit, the meat-eating public, who wish to know what benefit they will receive from these foreign importations.

It would be interesting to be informed what has become of the American meat sold out of the Central Market since the trade began in 1876. How much of it has been retailed as English meat at English prices? Our readers may be surprised to hear that up to the end of last month there has passed through the Central Market a grand total of 108,025 tons of American meat, as certified by Superintendent Stephens. Every year the American imports have increased with a steady, strong stride. In 1876 there were received 5,513 tons; in 1877, 14,641 tons; in 1878 19,370 tons; in 1879, 20,751 tons; in 1880, 25,836 tons. During the present year the increase has been still going on, so that, though there has been a temporary relaxation of imports during the past few weeks, there have, from January to August inclusive, been received 21,914 tons, being 3,163 tons more than during the corresponding period of last year. These figures, it should be remembered, refer only to dead meat, and there remains to be added the live stock slaughtered at Deptford. The increase in this direction is as remarkable as the other. In 1879, for example, there were killed at Deptford 28,615 American beasts, and 10,457 sheep; last year the numbers were 63,704 beeves, and 21,703 muttons. It would be a boon to the general public if the Markets Committee, who will be asked to inquire into the question of wilful obstruction, would, while they are about it try and discover to what extent the ordinary consumer has benefited by this enormous importation of cheap beef and mutton during the past five years, if indeed he has benefited at all.

The Australian meat producers may perhaps be pardoned if, under all the circumstances, they are suspicious and anxious that the difficulties which the American importer has had to face should not now be repeated. They are incurring great expense in the establishment of refrigerating depôts in the Antipodes, and entered into the scheme at a time when pastoral interests were much depressed full of hope and energy. Better times are dawning for the squatters, and there should be practically no limit to the meat they could send to the old country. The four consignments received since the Strathleven proved the possibility of conveying fresh meat in a frozen state through the tropics included meat from both Victoria and New South Wales, but there is now being established a Queensland trade that will be equal to, if not greater than, that of any of its sister colonies. The new mail steamers contracted for by the Queensland Government are to be fitted up for the purpose; and it is reported that the Orient steamers will also for the future have their refrigerating chambers. It is indeed probable that the bulk of the future supply will come from Queensland, whose interior plains, large in area as a principality, have been found to be, not the desert wasted formerly believed in, but grazing grounds not to be surpassed in the world. Three lines of railway are pushing out to them from different points of the coast, and these are proposed to be eventually part of a grand transcontinental system, with a terminus on the northern coast, greatly shortening the voyage to England. The Cuzco the week before last brought carcases of 4,000 sheep and 100 cattle, and it was over a portion of these that the controversy above referred to has arisen. Whether Australian frozen meat is as good as average English beef and mutton, or superior to what comes from America, must remain an open question until a better knowledge of how to deal with it obtains. Much of the Cuzco's cargo has doubtless been sold as English meat, at prices which, considering the original cost in Australia, and even the rates paid in Smithfield are extortionate. This meat requires to be judiciously thawed, and exceptionally dealt with afterwards, and, in the absence of any definite knowledge upon the subject, nothing is more likely than that it will sometimes turn out disappointing. So far as we can ascertain some of the beef and mutton brought by the Cuzco was as excellent in appearance and flavour as English-fed meat, though the cargo as a whole is considered by the butchers superior to the two consignments of the Protos. The frozen Australian meat looks all that well-fed flesh should look when placed upon the stalls in its frozen state, but when thawed it is often not so inviting in appearance. Again, persons who have tested the article at their own tables say that the joints deteriorate when cold. Others find different qualities in different stages of hanging. The practical men in Smithfield, however, think more highly of the Australian than of the American meat. It is evident that there must at present be a difference of opinion upon the quality of Australian meat, and that the public can only have an opportunity of judging when they are able to obtain it as such, and have some clear instruction as to its treatment. Certainly, in view of the large traffic in frozen meat likely to spring up at once between Australia and England, every pains should be taken to give the poor man the full advantage, and to insure, as much as possible, that meat purchased by the middle man at say, twopence or threehalfpence per pound should not be palmed off upon the small purchaser at eightpence or ninepence.

As to Australian game, it is not very likely it will ever come into common use in England, much less that it should enter into competition with what we already have. Jugged wallaby and soup of kangaroo tail may be interesting as curiosities, but they are articles of food seldom found in any class of colonial hotel. In the bush, as a relief from the monotony of salt beef and damper, stews and per haps joints of the smaller marsupial, such as wallaby and paddymelon, are welcome, and, at a push, the larger kangaroo may be laid under contribution, but the visitor to Australia who expects to find this description of game a staple diet is always astonished at the universal disregard in which it is held. The plain turkey or bustard is very fair eating, especially as a hash or curry; and the smaller scrub turkey is something more than fair. But they could not be procured in any quantity, the one requiring patient hunting on the scattered plains, and the other hard work in the dense scrubs. The Australian black duck is as good as our own wild fowl. The sea fish of Australia are plentiful, but not of a quality to shoulder our own off the fighmongers' slabs. In all the Southern Seas there are nothing better than, nay nor half so good as the soles, herring, cod, turbot, and mackerel which in the good time, it is to be hoped not far off, will be as cheap as they are delicious. The schnapper is a deep sea fish, much loved by colonists as a yielder of sport, and firm white flesh. The whiting in appearance very closely resembles the grayling but it is a dry eating fish, and does not run large. The small garfish or guardfish answers roughly to our smelt. The sea mullet are largely cured for inland consumption, but, unless well prepared, are oily and strong in flavour. The flat head, which is one of the best of the Australian fishes, is a groveller on the sand, and if its belly were not flattened to suit its habits, it might be described as round, with broad flat head, and tapering to the tail. All these fish are of course greatly appreciated in a country where they have no rivals, but they are not to be compared either in quantity or quality with the finny produce of our British waters. There is no reason, however, providing it could be brought into successful relations with the freezing chamber, why the Queensland oyster should not find a ready sale here. The oyster beds of that colony are famous throughout Australia, and of late years they have been intelligently cultivated. Oysters, not so delicae as our natives, but quite as good as any of the secondary varieties to be found in our markets, are sold at the Brisbane restaurant counters at sixpence per dozen, and a bag of oysters in the shell may be procured at the rate of a third of that sum. Quantities of the Moreton Bay oysters go to Sydney and Melbourne, and, with a direct service between Queensland and London an experiment might well be made in this direction.—*Daily News.*

BENEFITS OF VACCINATION.

DR. W. B. CARPENTER, in an article on "Disease Germs" in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, writes :—

"Another important line of inquiry, which was supposed by many able pathologists to have been closed by the negative results of previous investigations, has now to be reopened under the new light shed upon it by Pasteur's discoveries: I refer to the relation between cow-pox and small-pox. It is well known that Jenner himself, struck with the fact that the protective influence of successful vaccination against the occurrence of small-pox is about the same as that of a first attack of small-pox against its recurrence, suspected that cow-pox might really be small-pox modified by passing through the living body of the cow; and attempts have been made, at different times and in various places, to test the truth of this hypothesis. Before proceeding, however, to discuss that question, it will be advantageous to consider what new light is cast by recent scientific discovery, on the *nature* of the protection afforded by successful vaccination.

Notwithstanding the 'strong assurance of faith,' on the part of Jenner and his immediate disciples, in regard to the permanent efficacy of vaccination, it is certain that, as time went on, a suspicion grew up among vaccinators of long experience, that vaccinia has a tendency to degenerate, i.e., to lose its protective power, in proportion to the remoteness of its derivation from the original (cow) stock. During my own early professional life (1830—40) in Bristol this conviction was prevalent among the older practitioners who recollected the early Jennerian cow-pock. The vesicle (they said) was smaller than the original, and ran its course more quickly; and the want of the slight constitutional disturbance formerly observable at its maturity, showed that the body of the subject was not thoroughly affected by the disorder. Hearing in 1838 of a renewed outbreak of cow-pox among cows at Berkeley, Mr. J. B. Estlin (whose pupil I had been) went down thither, and brought back a supply of original vaccine lymph, which (with the assistance of his brother practitioners) was soon diffused through Bristol and its neighbourhood, and proved to reproduce the characteristic Jennerian vesicle. The circumstances attending this re-introduction of an original *vaccinia*, which I have recently detailed elsewhere,* strongly impressed me with the idea that the vaccine virus became 'tempered' (so to speak) by passing through the human body; its original potency suffering diminution with the increase in the number of subjects through which it had been transmitted; whilst, at the same time, the proportion of subjects in whom the vaccination 'took,' which had been small with the original 'vaccine,' increased when it had (so to speak) become 'humanised.' This gradual modification we now understand to be the natural result of the continued 'cultivation' of vaccinia in the human body; so that the diminution of the protective power of vaccination by such 'cultivation' through a long succession of generations, is just what might be scientifically expected. A most curious proof of the modification which *vaccinia*, thus humanised, has undergone, is afforded by the experiments of Dr. Martin (of Roxborough, Massachusetts); who states, that whilst there is no difficulty in keeping up an *original* vaccinia for any length of time by continuous transmission through heifers, the *humanised* vaccinia, if re-communicated to heifers, soon dies out; this retro-vaccination (as Dr. Martin terms it) *never succeeding beyond the third remove* from the human into the bovine subject.

There can now, therefore, be no reasonable doubt that a very large proportion of the failures triumphantly adduced by anti-vaccinationists as proofs that the alleged protective power of vaccination is a mere assumption, are attributable to this degeneration; the protection diminishing with the 'humanisation' of the virus employed, and this being proportional to the remoteness of its derivation from the bovine stock.

During the war between the Northern and Southern States, Dr. Martin (who had previously acquired a reputation for special knowledge of this subject) was specially employed by the Government of the North to proceed to the various localities in which severe outbreaks of small-pox were from time to time taking place; and he most commonly found that there had either been no previous vaccination at all, or vaccination with degenerate virus. Armed with a supply of good lymph, and with military authority (which enabled him to practise a really *compulsory* vaccination and re-vaccination,) he always found himself able to control these outbreaks and to prevent their recurrence. Anxious, however, to obtain (if possible) a fresh primary stock of vaccine, he advertised extensively for information as to any *original* case of cow-pock; but could hear of none. And he then imported from France some dried lymp of what is known as the 'Bougival' stock, which had been continuously transmitted, through a long succession of heifers, from its original bovine parentage in that place. This transmission he has himself kept up in the neighbourhood of Boston (New England) for the last ten years; and he assures me, (1) that vaccination from this heifer-stock, if practised according to his instructions, is quite as successful (in regard to the proportion of cases in which it 'takes') as vaccination from the human arm; (2) that the vesicle produced by it is always of the true old Jennerian type, no deterioration having taken place in its long descent from the original stock, such as is produced by 'humanisation;' (3) that he has never seen either erysipelas or any other of the 'accidents' which sometimes (as in my own Bristol experience in 1838) attend the direct vaccination from the *original* cow-stock; and (4) that having offered a considerable reward in all the principal towns of the Union, for information as to the occurrence of any case of small-pox within ten years after thorough vaccination with his heifer-lymph, this reward has never been claimed; although since its introduction, the United States have been traversed (in the years 1874-76) by an epidemic of small-pox, which will be long remembered there for its peculiar virulence and the wide-spread mortality it occasioned.†

This epidemic was clearly the same as that which had prevailed with somewhat of the same severity, not only in this country, but also over the greater part of the Continent of Europe, two years previously; and hence there can be little doubt that the high rate of mortality by which it was everywhere characterised must have been due to general rather than to local causes. It had the good effect of frightening many of our local health-authorities into a more efficient observance of their duty in regard to vaccination; and the result has been that during the last two years the Reports of the Registrar-General show an *almost complete extinction* of small-pox in the nineteen great towns whose aggregate population (about 3¾ millions) equals that of the metropolis. The fresh outbreak which has taken place during the first half of the present year has been almost entirely restricted to the London area, and evidently points to the importance of a more strict enforcement of the Vaccination-law, which is at present rendered nugatory as regards no inconsiderable proportion of the metropolitan population by the migration of families from one district to another.

The prolonged experience of Dr. Martin in regard to the facility of keeping up heifer-vaccination continuously from the original stock, altogether confirmatory as it is of what has been reported on this subject from France, Belgium, and St. Petersburg, seems to me to justify the demand that our Government should maintain the requisite establishment on a sufficient scale to meet the requirements of the whole country; so that every vaccination and re-vaccination may be performed (if desired) with lymph derived from the original cow-stock, without any humanisation whatever.‡ The vaccina of Jenner may be thus maintained in its original efficacy, without the impairment of its protective influence by prolonged 'cultivation' in the human subject; and thus only can it be secured against the contaminating influence of human disease, the liability to which furnishes the anti-vaccinationists with their strongest weapon.

No benefit can be reasonably expected from the adoption of any system which is based on the induction of vaccinia in a calf or heifer, by inoculation with lymph which has been 'humanised' by long transmission through a succession of human beings. For, as is proved by Dr. Martin's experiments on this *retro*-vaccination, such lymph has been so altered by 'humanisation,' that the germs it contains do not properly reproduce themselves in the system of the calf; thus showing that it no longer possesses the attributes of true vaccinia. And although the liability to contamination from human disease may be thus greatly diminished, it cannot be certainly said to have been destroyed.

We now come to the bearing of Pasteur's researches on the question of the fundamental identity of small-pox, orginally mooted by Jenner. Attempts at its solution were made, early in the present century, by the inoculation of bovine animals with small-pox virus; and it was asserted that in this way true vaccinia had been artificially induced. But the evidence in support of this assertion did not command general assent; and it was not until Dr. Thiele of Kasan published, about forty years ago, an account of his experiments, that the doctrine obtained any considerable amount of acceptance. According to the citations given by Mr. Simon in his valuable Report on Small-pox and Vaccination, issued under Government authority in 1857, Dr. Thiele not only repeatedly succeeded in producing a genuine vaccinia by inoculating bovine animals with small-pox virus, but himself used this artificial vaccine largely and successfully iu human vaccination, and propagated it extensively by the instrumentality of other vaccinators; its protective power being found to be fully equal to that of the natural vaccinia. But further Dr. Thiele asserted that he could produce this artificial vaccine without the use of the cow at all, by *diluting the small-pox virus with warm milk*, or, as we should now term it, 'cultivating' its living germs in that fluid. I can scarcely help thinking that the great improbability—as it *then* seemed—of such a conversion, has thrown a discredit upon the whole of Dr. Thiele's statements, which has caused them to be ignored by most subsequent workers on this subject. But should that part of his results be ever confirmed, he must be accorded the credit of having anticipated, in a most remarkable way, one of the most important of Pasteur's methods; though, it is pretty certain, without knowing, or even guessing, their true *rationale*. For it must have been not by *dilution* of the virus (like that of a chemically acting fluid), but by a *modification in the character of the disease germs* resulting from their development in milk, that this part of Thiele's results (supposing them to be genuine) was produced.

Simultaneously with those of Dr. Thiele, a set of experiments of the same kind was being carried on in our own country by Mr. Ceely of Aylesbury; the results of which, however, were not equally satisfactory. He did, it is true, produce an eruption in cows inoculated with small-pox virus, which was transmissible by inoculation to the human subject; but this eruption seems to have had rather the character of a modified *variola*, than that of a true *vaccinia*; and as its transmission by inoculation through a succession of human subjects did not produce what the best judges considered a genuine cow-pock, it was allowed to die out. The case was very different, however, with another set of experiments made a few years afterwards (in ignorance of Mr. Ceely's) by Mr. Badcock, a druggist at Brighton; who was led to institute them through having himself suffered an attack of small-pox, though vaccinated in early life, and having been thus led to suspect that the protective power of vaccination had undergone deterioration. From the account he gave of his work in a small pamphlet published in 1845 (for a sight of which I am indebted to his son), it appears (1) that he inoculated his cows with small-pox virus furnished to him from an unquestionable source; * (2) that this inoculation produced vesicles which were pronounced by some of the best practitioners of Brighton to have the characters of genuine vaccinia; (3) that lymph drawn from these vesicles, and introduced by inoculation into the arms of children, produced in them vaccine vesicles of the true Jennerian type; (4) that free exposure of some of these children to small-pox infection showed them to have acquired a complete protection; and (5) that this new stock of 'vaccine' had been extensive by diffused through the country, and had been fully approved by the best judges of true *vaccinia* both in London and the provinces.

Mr. Simon, writing in 1857, stated, that from the new stock thus obtained by Mr. Badcock (not once only, but repeatedly) more than 14,000 persons had been vaccinated by Mr. Badcock himself; and that he had furnished supplies of his lymph to more than 4,000 medical practitioners. And I learn from Mr. Badcock, junior, who is now a public vaccinator at Brighton, that this stock is still in use in that town and neighbourhood.

Against these *positive* results are to be set the *negative* results of attempts made in the same direction by many other able experimenters, such as Professor Chauveau and his coadjutors, the recent Belgian Commission, and Professor Burdon Sanderson, as well as the unsatisfactory results obtained by Ceely. But I cannot see that their *non*-successes are in any way contradictory of the *absolute* and *complete* successes which, if testimony is to be trusted, were obtained by Thiele and Badcock. The lesson taught by the failures appears to me to be the careful imitation of the conditions under which the successes were obtained; and as Mr. Badcock, senior, is still living, and is said to be both able and willing to give all needful information, it is the intention of Professor Burdon Sanderson and myself to take an early opportunity of personally obtaining this from him, with a view to a careful and thorough testing of his experiments, with every precaution that experience can devise.

The recent meeting of the Medical Congress has given me the opportunity of personal communication on this subject both with M. Pasteur and M. Chauveau. From the former I learned that his use of the term 'vaccination' in connection with his employment of the mitigated virus of 'charbon' and 'chicken-cholera,' as a protective against the malignant forms of those diseases, was intended rather as a compliment to Jenner, than as expressive of any belief in the identity of vaccinia and variola. This question, he said, was one which he had not himself investigated, and on which he did not feel himself justified in forming an opinion. But when I asked him whether he considered it to have been already decided in the negative, and further informed him of the positive evidence afforded by Mr. Badcock's experiments, he expressed himself strongly in favour of regarding the question as still *open*, to be decided by further researches, carried on under the new light afforded by the results of his own recent investigations. I found M. Chauveau himself not less willing to admit the force of the strong analogy between the protective agency of the Jennerian and what I may term the Pastorian 'vaccination,' and not less ready to accept the results of any thorough re-investigation of the subject. Such a re-investigation I hope shortly to see carried out at the Brown Institution by the accomplished young successor to Professor Greenfield, under the superintendence and with the co-operation of Professor Burdon Sanderson, in whose great knowledge, long experience, and wise judgment, all who know him and his pathological work have the fullest confidence.

Now putting altogether on one side the purely scientific interest of this investigation, let us see in what position we shall be, if it should issue in the confirmation of Jenner's view of the fundamental identity of *vaccinia* and *variola*; proving Cow-pox to be not a disease *sui generis*, but small-pox modified by passing through the Cow.

In the first place, we shall have the *scientific basis* for the practice of vaccination, which it has never yet possessed. For it will be then clear that the protective power of vaccination is exactly the same in *kind*—as it has long been known to be about the same in *degree*—as that of a first attack of small-pox.

Secondly, the 'common-sense' argument in favour of vaccination will be greatly strengthened by the proof that we are not poisoning the blood of our children with a new disease (which some of the most vehement of the anti-vaccinatonists maintain to be already destroying the vitality of the nation), but are merely imparting to them in its mildest form a disease which everyone is liable, without such protection, to take at any time. Those who would hasten to protect their flocks and herds by Pastorian 'vaccination' against a deadly 'charbon' raging in their neighbourhood—as who would not?—cannot, in common consistency, refuse Jennerian vaccination for their children.

And thirdly, we shall be furnished with the means of obtaining, at any time, an original stock of *vaccinia*, the continuous transmission of which through a succession of heifers will at the same time secure the maintenance of its potency, and exclude the chance of human contamination.

Among the numerous other researches now being followed out on the Pastorian lines, I may notice two as likely to prove of the highest practical importance:—those which, in the hands of Drs. Klebs and Tommasi Crudeli, seem likely to demonstrate that *marsh-malaria* derive their potency from organic germs (an idea that singularly harmonises with the *periodicity* which is the special character of the varied forms of disease they induce); and those which, based on the original discovery of Villemin (in 1865) as to the communicability of *tubercle* by inoculation, are rendering it probable that this terrible scourge (including not only pulmonary consumption, but scrofulous disease in all its varied forms) really depends on the presence of a microphyte, which may be introduced into the body, not merely by direct passage into the blood-current (as in inoculation), but also through the alimentary canal, or even through the lungs. This doctrine, which was first advanced by Professor Klebs four years ago, has lately been the subject of most careful research by Dr. Schuller of Greifswald: who has shown that every form of tubercalosis can thus be artificially induced, the characteristic micrococcus spreading rapidly in the blood and tissues of the animal inoculated with it; and that if, in an animal so infected, any joint is experimentally injured, that joint at once becomes a place of preferential resort to the micrococcus, and the special or exclusive seat of characteristic tubercular changes—a fact of the utmost practical interest in its relation to human joint-diseases. Another line of inquiry which has obviously the most important bearing upon human welfare, is the propagability of the micrococcus of tubercle by the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis; a question in regard to which some very striking facts were brought before the Medical Congress by a promising young pathologist, Dr. Creighton.

Well might Mr. Simon conclude his admirable address as President of the Public Health Section of the Congress with these pregnant words:—'I venture to say that in the records of human industry it would be impossible to point to work of more promise to the world than these various contributions to the knowledge of disease, and of its cure and prevention; and they are contributions which, from the nature of the case, have come, and could only have come, from the performance of experiments on living animals.'"

* See the *Lancet*, May 10.

† The distinguished American physicians whose attendance at the recent Congress gave me the opportunity of conversing with them on this subject, entirely confirmed Dr. Martin's account of the severity of that epidemic; which in some respects bore such a resemblance to the 'Black Death' that carried off what was estimated at *one-third* of the population of Europe in the fourteenth century, as to suggest that the latter may have been really a peculiarly malignant small-pox. My friends greatly regretted the want in the United States of a system of 'compulsory' vaccination; but said that when outbreaks of small-pox occurred in their towns, the municipal authorities took the matter in hand, and insisted on the immediate vaccination and re-vaccination of all dwellers in the infected localities, by which means these outbreaks were brought under control. As there is no Registration-system in the American Union, I could not obtain any definite information as to the amount of its small-pox mortality; but no one seemed to entertain the least doubt as to the preventive efficacy of vaccination.

‡ I am assured by Dr. Martin that vaccination with heifer-lymph dried on ivory "points" succeeds in as large a proportion of cases as vaccination with fresh human lymph, provided that it be practised according to the method which his large experience has led him to adopt as the most effective.

* The only possible fallacy in these experiments, as it seems to me, might lie in his medical friend, Mr. (afterwards Sir J.) Cordy Burrows, having supplied him with vaccine lymph, instead of with variolous virus. But though this might have been the case once or twice, it could scarcely have happened several times, except by *design*, which is scarcely to be thought of.

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